FOR BEST HORSES AND DOGS
IS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP.

It cures Mange, destroys Parasites on animals, improves the coat, and prevents unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,592—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th Jan.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.I. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.I. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st .
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
B.V.I. SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	25th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA	......	3,185	350	21st Feb. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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THOS. COOK AND SON,
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Application to

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 25th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA" 1,192 tons, on the 28th January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about the 23rd January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 1st February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA 1,460 tons, about the 31st January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 1st February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,

Bombay, 22nd January, 1896.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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GENT'S TIES, THE LATEST.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
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Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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NOTICE.

SALE OF APOLLO HOTEL.

THIS well-known HOTEL will be SOLD under the orders of the High Court by PUBLIC AUCTION as a going concern on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1896, at 3-30 P.M., by Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in consequence of dissolution of Partnership between the present owners.

For further particulars see in the column of "Sales by "Auction" in to-day's "Bombay Gazette."

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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

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One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

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FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

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TREACHER & Co.'s Stock is constantly replenished by parcels of new goods from London, and the Company is willing to send goods on approval to any of its known customers, on deposit.

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TOYS! TOYS!! DOLLS! DOLLS!!
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Honey Water
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UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

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SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

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MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH

THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.

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	16 Button length White Morquetaire Suede Gloves	,,	4 14
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	The "Mobe" handsome hand-painted Gauze Fan trimmed sequins, in a variety of colours	,,	9 8

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Flows freely, does not corrode the pen, and writes a magnificent Blue-black. Per Bottle, As. 6, 10, & Re. 1-4

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For steel pens—clean, brilliant, and permanent. Per Bottle, As. 6, and As. 10.

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Writes a rich violet-black, does not smudge, and gives a clear copy two weeks after writing. An excellent ink for use with stylographic pens, as it flows freely and never clogs. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-6.

Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

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ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

BEST XTALLYZED FRUITS, new, per lb. Re. 1-8. Per Fancy Box, As. 12 and 8. Chocolate Cream, per lb. Rs 2. PEARSE & CO, Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE NEXT CONCERT
will take place on
WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH JANUARY,
IN THE TOWN HALL,
when nearly the whole of
HANDEL'S "JUDAS MACCABÆUS"
will be performed.
FULL ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS.
The following Soloists will take part:—

Miss N. TOOBALL } Sopranos.
Mrs. SQUIRE }
Mrs. McLAREN }
Miss HUMPHREY, Contralto.
Mr. CHISHOLM, Tenor.
Mr. PETERKIN, Baritone,
Mr. MARSHALL REID, Bass,

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

D. MACDONALD, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—The following are the Nos. of the 17 GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES made away from the Safe of Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Brother, on Tuesday night:—

Rs. 500 Each.—Nos. 247745. B007758, B007757, B012611, B007756 175927, 192797, and 175926.

Rs. 200.—No. 175921.

Rs. 100 each.—Nos. 088839, 234721, 226171, 226472, 226173, 156780, 175919, and 175920.

They belonged to Messrs. B. X. FURTADO, C. P. da CUNHA, and J. X. FERNANDES. The Public are warned against buying them.

NOTICE.

MESSIEURS MEGASHAM ESSOBA and VASANTRAO MEGASHAM, have contracted TO SELL ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground (made up of several pieces of land) situate at Breach Candy Road, or Girgaum, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, the land admeasuring 1380 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector of Land Revenue old Nos. 10—11, New Nos. 42—1, 1-42 and A-42, Old Survey No. 125, New Survey No. 8051 and 2-8051, assessed by the Municipality under Ward D, Street Nos. 541, 543, 548, and which piece of land is bounded on the East by the Breach Candy Road, on the West by the property of Moroba Damoderjee, on the North by the part of Panjrapole and on the South by the property of Moroba Damodar and partly by a passage and now in the occupation of the said Megasham Essoba and Vasantrao Megasham and their tenants.

Any person having a claim against the same or any part thereof of any kind or nature whatsoever is required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard or reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.—Dated this 22nd Day of January, 1896.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL..............Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40 000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of UTAMRAM MOTIRAM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.
SHIVSHANKER RAMSHANKER ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration C. T. A.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th Day of January in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 18th day of January, 1896.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of GANESH BHIKAJI GUNJIKER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RAJARAM RAMKRISHNA BHAGWAT, PURSHOTTUM GOVIND NADKARNI, PARSHRAM VITHAL PANDIT, and BHAGIRTHIBAI, four of the Executors named in the Will ....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of January, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Six, and in the Fifty-Ninth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 18th day of January, 1896.
CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
LUDWIG, MOSER AND SONS,
WORKS KARLSBAD, BOHEMIA.
25 per cent. Discount on the Original prices.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENTIRE CHANGE
OF
PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT,
WILLISON'S
WORLD CIRCUS.
ENTIRE CHANGE,
All that the Words imply.
FIRST APPEARACE
OF THE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS
MLLE. FREDERICA
in Military Manœuvres on Hourseback.
DE VERE BROS.
In Gymnastic Gyrations on the
FLYING RINGS.
MISS ALICE WALLETT
In a brave and brilliant Exhibition on the
Lofty Balancing Trapeze.
HARRY DIXON
AND
FRED VALAZIE
IN NEW EQUESTRIAN FEATS.
All our Clowns in a new Programme of the Latest Comicalities.
Secure Seats early at MITCHELL and Co.'s Store.
PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING
AT 9-15 P. M.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
MATINIES at 4 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES:—Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.
Natives only Annas 8.
Zenana Boxes by Special Arrangements.

BOMBAY STEEPLE CHASES 1896.
NOTICE.

ONE of the STEWARDS will be at the RACE COURSE on SATURDAY MORNING, the 25th instant, at 7 o'clock A.M., to SHEW RIDERS in the Steeple Chases the Course.

By Order,
PALLANJI NASARWANJI,
A Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1896.

RICHARD HAWORTH & Co.,
MANCHESTER,
ESTABLISHED 1830.
SPINNERS,
MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS OF
GREY SHIRTINGS.
GREY DRILLS.
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
WHITE LONGCLOTHS.
DYED ITALIANS.
DYED SILKETTES.
COTTON FLANNELS.
CRETONNES, &c., &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
AGENTS,
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
OFFICES:—27, Hummum Street, Fort.
BOMBAY:—Temporary Show Rooms,
Bruce Lane, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MILL STORES, &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd January, 1896, at 3 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of leather belting I R valves, I R sheet, C I valves, copper side lights, wire springs, mules, shuttles, ruling, sizing and wheel brushes, galvanized bath tubs, wire ropes, soft soap, cylinder oil, W metal babbits, shovels, picks, handles, lead line, music box, &c.

Also by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the shippers:—

H P—One case English leather bettings, (single) 3½," 5," and 6" by Hepburn and Gale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinay Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 435 of 1892.
Appeal No. 840.

Cowasjee Pallonjee Pochkhanawala..................Plaintiff.
vs.
Hormusjee Manockjee Mody..............................Defendant.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property in two lots on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at the hour of 3-30 p. m., in the afternoon, before Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at their Rooms in Medows Street, in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 6th day of August, 1895, Lot No. 1 is the Hotel property known as the Apollo Hotel and the furniture and stock-in-trade therein and the good-will thereof as a going concern. Particulars of the properties and a list of furniture comprised in the said Hotel property may be seen at the office of the said Receiver at the Court House on any day after the 8th instant.

The immoveable properties comprised in Lot No. 1.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,742 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by the proposed new road, on or towards the south by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee, on or towards the east by land belonging to the said Port Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees and are now in the possession of the Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease from one Hajee Oosman Chotani, dated the 20th day of July, 1887, for a period of 10 years from the 1st day of July, 1887.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 295 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the south by land leased to Hajee Currim Hajee Mahomed, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees, and are now in the occupation of the Receiver and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under an assignment of lease, dated the 1st day of August, 1888, and made between Ebrahim Gunney of the one part and the said Hormusjee Manockjee of the other part for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated 25th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and one Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 1-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by land leased to Hajee Oosman Hajee Chotani, on or towards the south by land leased to Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of the said Port Trustees and are now in the possession of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under the said assignment of lease dated the 1st day of August, 1888, for the unexpired period of 50 years created by the indenture of lease dated the 25th October, 1887, and made between the Trustees of the Port of Bombay of the one part and the said Pallonjee Sorabjee Kapadia of the other part.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Apollo Bay Reclamation, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 951 7-9 square yards and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south by vacant ground, the property of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, and on or towards the west by land held on lease from the said Trustees by Hajee Oosman Haji Chotani, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the said plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, from the said Trustees for the period of 50 years from the 1st day of April, 1889. There is a covenant for the renewal of the lease for such further term and at such yearly rent as may be agreed upon between the said Trustees and the said Lessees.

Fifthly.—All that piece of land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6 square feet or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed road, on or towards the south and west by land hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards the east by the site of a proposed road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560, and are situate in the registration district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees and are now in the occupation of the said Receiver, and are the premises held by the plaintiff and defendant under a lease dated the 23rd day of September, 1890, from the said Trustees and which lease is endorsed on the said lease dated the 25th day of May, 1888, for the same period and subject to the same covenants and conditions as are contained in the said lease.

LOT No. II.

The book debts due in respect of the business of the said Apollo Hotel, a list whereof can be seen at the office of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, attorneys for the said Receiver, or to the undersigned, at their office, in Forbes Street and Meadow Street.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1896.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

ALL EXHIBITS must reach Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., on or before February 1st, and Schedules should be sent in at once. For further particulars apply to

HONORARY SECRETARY.

PROFESSOR RICHARD, M. E., and
Dr. MALONEY, M. L. A., Melbourne,
is COMING on a PROFESSIONAL VISIT
for a SEASON to BOMBAY.
OPENING NIGHT, TOWN HALL,
FEBRUARY 10th, Admission Free.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 Noon, on 19th February, 1896, for the Supply of SOAP YELLOW BEST to the Arsenals and Corps in the Bombay Command from 1st April, 1896, up to the 31st March 1897.

II.—Printed Forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the Soap (more or less) for the supply of which Tenders are invited, and the form of Contract deed which, in the event of a Tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 27th January to 17th February, 1896 between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (on Saturdays till 1 p.m. only).

The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of one rupee for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th February, 1896 Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay, 20th January, 1896.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 Noon, on 21st February, 1896, for the supply of PAWLINS of SIZES, to the Arsenals, Depots and Factories in the Bombay Command from 1st April, 1896, up to the 31st March, 1897.

II. Printed Forms of "List of Schedule" of the PAWLINS (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of Contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 29th January to 19th February 1896, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., (on Saturdays till 1 p.m. only).

The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

III. Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of one rupee for each set.

IV. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock Noon on Friday, the 21st February, 1896. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V. All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, LT.-COL., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge.
Bombay, 20th January, 1896.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called
JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of	250
Vevey Flor Finas	„ 6-8 „	100
Vevey Courts	„ 6-0 „	120

An entirely new line in the way of
SMOKES
"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
By Direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Yen 6,000,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... .... „ 4,500,000 = „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND................ „ 4,020,000 = „ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Saigon, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividend Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*__________________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FND	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT
SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL LIFE.
INSURANCE
COMPANY.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS:
Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co.,
Hummum Street.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OLD SECRETARIAT.
D. LINDSAY,
Secretary

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
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LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhouse, Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum: 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board:
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND................ £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
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J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
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JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.

For Particulars and Prices apply to
THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT,
Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents.
24, Medows Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.
Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz
For India " „ Rs. 79 „ Rs. 42
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ABRICOTINA.
THE BEST KNOWN LIQUEUR OF THE DAY!
USED AT CLUBS AND MESSES.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 423, High Holborn, LONDON.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay;
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.................................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,415xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,320xd
Bank of Madras	10,600	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mgo	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	166
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	305

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	680
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	90	all	8 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	190
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	30	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	600	1,000	1,000	25	730
Brittania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,585
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	775
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	910
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	695
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25xRs15	665
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	680
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	540
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	[illegible]
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	365
Framjee Petit	2,380	1,000	500	Nil	565
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	50	760
Hinganghat Mills	700	600	600	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,200	500	500	25	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,315
Imperial Cotton	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.30	460
Indian Manfr.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,300
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	680
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	220
Jewraj Baliloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,060
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	900	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	820
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	255
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,125
Madras United	346	1,000	1,000	100	3,210
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Maneckjee M Petit	2,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,510
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	160
Morarji Gooculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,300
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	—
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	100	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2½	500
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	4,135
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	40	1,420
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	760
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,005 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,320
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,850
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	895
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs15	212½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	620
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	80	800	dvdRs30	780
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	400
Union Mills Ld	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	[illegible]
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	750
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,60
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	0.	52

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	161½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	1	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	800	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	[illegible]
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1100
French	800	500	500	dvdRs30	570
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	405 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	14
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	2,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	110
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	350
Muumar M.	1,000	250	all	15	182½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	110
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	485
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	[illegible]
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	545
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	200 210
Volkart	...	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs65	1,170

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	780
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,300xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,355xd
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5[illegible]	1,600
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	346
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	105
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	492½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,070
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	125
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-7 Nom.
Gold Leaf	„	27-8
Pekin. bar Gold, old	„	27-3
Do. do. new	„	27-2
Australia bar Gold	„	27-3
Bombay bar Gold	„	27-2
Sovereigns	„	17-5
Do. Dragons	„	17-4
Silver ?	„	93-4[illegible]
Do. 27½		93-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Rifle Butts.
Departure of Troopship Malabar.
Tivoli Theatre: The Willard Opera Company's performance.
Willison's Circus, Esplanade.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Baria left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 23rd January, 1896, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 42, viz., 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

REPORTED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS, &c.—Hurree Krishnaji, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 100, from his room, which was left open on the night of the 20th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, Ibo, Mozambique, Quilliman, Kilwa, Chinde, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Algoa Bay, Cape Town, and East London, per extra s.s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow (Friday).

BRAHMA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.—In connection with the sixty-sixth anniversary of this Samaj, which falls to-morrow (Friday), Mr. S. P. Kelkar will deliver a lecture in Marathi on "Religious and Secular sides of Brahmaism," in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 6 p.m., to-day; and a "kirtan" will be performed by the same gentleman, at 6 p.m., to-morrow.

RUN OVER BY A LANDAU.—On Tuesday afternoon an empty landau, belonging to Fazulbhai Ebrahim, was being driven by his coachman, named Sydoo Mya Hyderally, along the Bhendy Bazaar Road, when a boy, named Seedik, aged seven, in attempting to cross the road, was knocked down by the horse, and one of the wheels went over his forehead, causing a fracture of the bone. The lad was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is now lying in a precarious condition.

BURGLARY AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD.—A report has been made to the police by Ramji Hemraj, residing on the first floor of a house at Bhendy Bazaar Road, that during his absence from home between the hours of 8 and 9 p.m., on the 20th instant, the lock on the door was forced open, and an entrance having been effected, a silver waist-chain, of the value of Rs. 60, which was kept under a bed, and three currency notes for Rs. 10 each, which were kept in an open tin-box, were removed therefrom.

FEAST OF ST. SEBASTIAN, MAROLI.—On Sunday next the feast of St. Sebastian will be celebrated in the Maroli Church. High Mass, commencing at 11 a.m., will be followed by sermon, procession, and solemn Benediction. The St. John's Band, of Vadala, will sing Mozarth's No. 12 Mass, under the direction of Mr. Francis Conceicao. On Saturday evening, at 6-30, there will be vespers, after which there will be a grand display of fireworks. The president of the feast is Mr. Sebastian Baretto, of Vadala, who is also secretary of the above band.

COSTLY PRAYERS.—Narayandas Hassoo, residing on the first storey of a house at Bhooleshwar Road, left his house on Tuesday morning and went to pray in a temple close by, leaving his servant in the room. On complainant returning home in an hour after, he discovered currency notes, cash, a metal watch, and a gold chain, of the collective value of Rs. 107, missing from the pocket of his bundee, which he had left hanging on a peg in his room. A man, who had called at the house during the interval, is suspected and being sought for by the police.

A SPECULATING BROKER ROBBED.—Keshree Kustoor, a speculating broker, having his pehdi (firm) at Sutta gully, Marwari Bazaar, has reported to the police that on Tuesday morning on opening his box, which was kept in the firm, found a brass pot, containing gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 973, stolen therefrom. The complainant, it appears, locked up the box, containing the ornaments, five days ago and did not again open it until on the morning of the day in question. A man, named Mohunlal, who was in the habit of calling daily at the complainant's firm up to three days previous, has suddenly disappeared, and up to the present no trace of him has been obtained.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector George charged one Appa Rowji, a Hindu, aged thirty-two, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Narayen Rowji, by striking him on his left side with fists and thereby fracturing one of his ribs in a godown at Chinch Bunder Road, on Tuesday afternoon. The complainant was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment. It appears that complainant was lying asleep in the godown, when the accused, while passing by, trampled on him. The complainant abused the accused, whereupon the latter struck the former as above stated. The case was remanded pending the recovery of the complainant, the accused being in the meanwhile liberated on bail.

ESCAPING FROM POLICE CUSTODY.—Mahomed Hoosein Khodabux, a Mahomedan, aged thirty, was yesterday charged by Constable Noel, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with theft of property, consisting of wearing apparel, three silver rings, and two copper vessels, of the aggregate value of Rs. 27, belonging to Abdul Rahiman Gafoor Hoosein and two other complainants, residing at Bhendy Bazaar Road. It appears that on the night of the 14th instant accused stole the property belonging to the three complainants, all of whom resided on the 3rd floor of a house at Bhendy Bazaar Road, and absconded to Bassein, where he was arrested with a portion of the stolen property in his possession. The accused, however, managed to escape from police custody, and arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, when he was made over to the police by one of the complainants. On the application of the police the case has been remanded.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at Kamatipoora, touching the death of Peerama, aged twenty-five, the wife of Gunnoo Luximon, a signaller in the Government Telegraph Department, residing with her husband at the 14th Lane, Kamatipoora. It appears that about a week ago the husband went to Lanowli to bring his wife, the deceased, who had gone there to attend the funeral ceremony of her grandmother. The deceased refused to accompany the husband to Bombay, but the latter forcibly brought her here. Since her arrival, Peerama appeared to be depressed in spirits and often refused to take her meals. On Tuesday evening the husband returned home, when he found the deceased vomiting, and, on being asked, stated that she had taken "rough on rats," with a view to destroy herself. Medical assistance was promptly brought into requisition, but Peerama expired shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DARING BURGLARY AT KALBADAVIE ROAD.—On Tuesday night the premises of Messrs. B. X. Furtado and Brothers, dealers in musical instruments at Kalbadavie Road, was broken into, and a number of Government promissory notes, currency notes, and three diamonds, collectively valued at Rs. 7,000, were carried away from an iron safe, which was forced open. The burglary appears to have been committed by some old experienced hands. The entrance was effected by cutting a portion of the wooden partition wall which separates the adjoining shop, belonging to a Parsee dealer in furniture. In this shop a number of carpenters work during the day time, and their instruments are kept therein during the night. The thief or thieves seem to have utilized these carpentering instruments in cutting a portion of the partition wall. Having got through the gap on to the top of a cupboard, which had been placed alongside the partition wall in Messrs. Furtado and Brothers' shop, the burglars jumped in and with the instruments broke open the iron safe. They abstracted the property mentioned above and then made their way out by breaking open the door of the shop. Both the detective and divisional police are making inquiries into the matter.

THE SANATUN BHARAT DHARAM MAHAPARISHEDA.—This conference, writes a correspondent, has been recently established. It has on its rolls numerous enlightened and conservative members from all parts of India—Native States included. The first meeting of the working committee was held on Sunday last, in the afternoon, at the residence, Tardeo Road, of Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, ex-Minister of Cutch and Baroda. There were present: Dewan Bahadur Manibhai, one of the vice-presidents, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, and Mr. Tribhowandass Munguldass Nathubhai, two secretaries, Vaids Parbhuram and Shunkerao Pade, Messrs. Girja, B.A., Page, Sohoni, Sadhole, Maneckiall, Vunmallee Babu, Ramcrishnapunt, and ten other members. In the absence of the president, one of the vice-presidents presided. The senior working secretary read letters and telegrams, expressive of the approval and intimation of the several gentlemen in the Mofussil of their willingness to join the much-needed conference. After reading the report of the formation of the Mahaparisheda, and its rules, &c., a lively discussion as to several matters connected with the conference, such as delegates, subject committee, &c., took place for over two hours. On the motion of Rao Bahadur Pitale, the meeting was adjourned to the first week in February next. A sub-committee was appointed, and their legitimate work entrusted to them for report at the next meeting. After partaking of refreshments, attar, &c., provided by the hospitable Dewan Bahadur in Hindu fashion, the meeting dissolved after the usual thanks to the chairman.

DAMAUN NOTES.—A correspondent writes:—As far as the recollection of the oldest inhabitants can go, the residents of Damaun owning paddy fields in Nagar Haveli District were in the habit of getting the produce of their fields to Damaun free of any Customs duty payable to the British Government, by the production of a pass or certificate from the Portuguese authorities showing that such commodity was the produce of the fields in Portuguese territory, which had only to be shown at Chala, a British Customs port, a mile distant from the Damaun Road station. But since the 17th instant the Customs authorities at Chala have declined to allow carts laden with such paddy to proceed to Damaun without paying duty at the rate of Rs. 2 for an "arra" (an arra being equal to thirty-two faras or eleven Bengal maunds), notwithstanding the production of a pass showing that the paddy was the produce from Portuguese territory. The residents of Damaun feel the imposition of this new duty, in addition to the duty of ten annas for an "arra" they have to pay to the Portuguese Government, a great hardship, and on their representing the matter to the local authorities here, a protest has been made. It is said that the exemption from duty has been done away with by a recent order from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, but how far he is justified in making the order under the treaty between the Portuguese and British Governments is a question which will have to be soon determined. In reference to the large tank in Damaun mentioned in my previous communication, Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors, Bombay, has been appointed by the High Court a co-trustee with Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, in the place of the deceased trustee, Rao Bahadoor Nana Moroji, and it is the new trustee's intention to inspect the tank personally before sanctioning the necessary expenses for putting it in an efficient condition.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE HOUSE AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

THE VERDICT.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Bheeva Bhow, aged forty, a muccadum of labourers, who was killed on Thursday, the 9th instant, by the sudden collapse of the flooring of a godown, over which deceased and other female labourers had been working at the time of the accident. Superintendent Sweeney and Inspector George attended the inquiry, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Bhimji Rowji, a cotton merchant, of Mandvie Bunder, examined by Superintendent Sweeney, deposed that the godown in which the deceased was killed, had been rented by one Maneck Lalji, in the name of Tricum Bhimji. The witness advanced Rs. 3,000 to Maneck Lalji for business, to run at interest at 14 annas per cent. per mensem. The godown was rented two years ago. Maneck rented the godown from Goculdas Dewji, and he (Maneck) sub-let it to Dewji Virji for the purpose of storing goods. Maneck traded in the name of witness's adopted son, Tricum Bhimji. Correspondence passed between the solicitors of witness and Dewji Virji regarding the collapse of the flooring of the godown was then put in.

Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, examined by the coroner, stated: On Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1896, I received a telephonic message, at about 1 p.m., that a house had fallen down near the Prince's Dock. I went there shortly afterwards, when I found that a portion of the floor of house No. 82-88, said to belong to one Mr. Goculdass Dewji, and situated on the Musjid Siding Road, had given way. Several men of the Fire Brigade, police officers, and men of my own department were engaged at the time in removing a large number of bags of myrabolams. A dead body was, shortly after my arrival, removed from under the heap of bags. The floor that has given way admeasured about 42ft. by 27ft. 3in., giving an area of 1144·50 square feet. It consisted of two teak beams, each of 9in. by 18in., teak joists 3in. by 8½in., placed sixteen inches apart from centre to centre, and mango and other inferior wood planking about 1½in. thick. The first beam from the north was found broken exactly in the middle and the second beam about two feet away from the centre. I am informed that, according to the books of the owner of the bags, there were, on the day of the accident, altogether 1,066 bags in the godown, weighing 5,255 maunds and 17lbs., giving an average weight of each bag at about five maunds. Out of the total number of bags, about 100 were placed on the portion of the floor, which had not given way, and which is still standing. Thus the number of bags on the floor that gave way were 966, weighing about 133,157 lbs. There is no reliable information before me as to the distribution of the 966 bags on the floor of the godown which gave way. But assuming that they were uniformly distributed over the entire floor, area admeasuring 1144·50 square feet, the actual load of the bags per square foot of the floor area equals 133,157—1144·50= 116·35 lbs. Probably the north beam gave way first, because it carries a larger floor area than the other one, and is broken exactly in the middle. The area supported by this beam is about 27ft. 3in. by 14ft. 6in.=395·13 square feet. The actual load of the bag on each square foot of the floor being 116·35 lbs., the total weight of the bags on the beam in question was 116·35 by 395·13 =45,973 lbs. In designing a floor intended to carry heavy loads, the question as to whether it has to bear "live" load or "dead" load has to be considered. When a load is constant or steady such as the weight of the floor itself, it is called "dead load;" and when is moving, such as railway train, it is called "live load." The effect of a "live load" is taken to be double that of a "dead load." The bags in the present case being frequently removed and replaced by others, the weight constitutes a partial "live load." The effect of the load on the floor under consideration may therefore be taken to be one and a-half times that of an equivalent dead load, which means that the weight of 45,973lbs. of the bags carried by the beam may be taken as equivalent to 1½ by 45,973=68,960lbs. of "dead load." To the above weight, we must add the weight of the floor itself, which is a dead load, and which, according to my calculations, comes to about 6,442lbs. (assuming the weight of wood at 50lbs. per cubic foot), making a total of 75,402 lbs. This was the actual dead distributed load on the north beam on the day of the accident. It is estimated that a beam 27ft.3in long and 18" by 9," fully supported at the ends and uniformly loaded, and of the best kind of Moulmein teak, perfectly seasoned and without any flaws whatever, would break with a load of about 1,36,972lbs., taking the co-efficient of rupture at 640lbs. But in order to allow for flaws and other defects, which generally exist in all large beams, the factor of safety is assumed in calculating the strength of all such beams. By calculation I find that a factor of safety of 12 should be taken in this case, assuming that the maximum deflection in the centre should not exceed one-fortieth of an inch per foot. But even assuming the factor of safety at 10, a beam of the dimensions of that which is broken should not be subjected to a greater weight than 13,697lbs. or one-tenth of the breaking weight, whilst the actual dead load, as stated above, upon the beam, was 75,482 lbs. Therefore, in my opinion, the beam was loaded much beyond the limit of safety. In the Municipal Act and the Bye-Laws, as they now exist, no provision is made for the nature of materials to be used in floors and roofs, nor are their dimensions prescribed. Therefore, builders can construct their floors and beams of such dimensions as they think proper, and the Municipality cannot interfere in the matter. It is not necessary to obtain a license from the Municipal Commissioner for the storage of myrabolams. Licenses are necessary to be obtained from the Municipal Commissioner for storing articles, which are likely to prove detrimental to the health or safety of the neighbours, and they are not granted with a view to prevent the overloading of floors. The godown in question appears to have been built ten or twelve years ago. The walls appear to have been strongly built. It would be advisable to prescribe the nature of materials to be used and their dimensions in the construction of floors. This matter is now under the consideration of a sub-committee of the Corporation. I have recommended the making of bye-laws to meet the case. Some few years ago a similar recommendation was made by my predecessor in office, but was not accepted by the Corporation.

The coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury returned the following verdict: That the death of the deceased was caused by his having been suffocated by bags of myrabolams having fallen on him, owing to the floor of the godown in which he was working accidentally falling down. The jury are of opinion that the Municipal Corporation should prescribe the nature of the materials to be used and their dimensions in the construction of floors of godowns in Bombay.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

Correction.

PONY SCURRY.—Winners of any race once 7 lbs., and twice or oftener 10 lbs.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN C. E. SALVESEN, Royal Engineers, ha been detailed for duty in India.

CAPTAIN THE HON'BLE H. W. ADDINGTON, R.A., embarked for India on the 19th December 1895.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT F. W RICHEY has been posted to No. 22 Company, Western Division, R. A.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT C. E. WILSON, East Lancashire Regiment, has been removed to the 1st Battalion.

QUARTERMASTER (HONORARY LIEUTENANT) J. T. JOHNSON, Highland Light Infantry, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT E. YELDHAM has, on promotion from Sergeant, 18th Hussars, been posted to the 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers.

SURGEON-MAJOR J.G.S. LEWIS, A. M. S., has been granted an extention of leave by the Horse Guards until the 21st June 1896, on medical certificate; and Captain F. C. Boehmer; 1st East Surrey Regiment, until the 8th May 1896.

THE following appointments are sanctioned: 38th Dogras.—Captain J. A. Brown, 37th Dogras, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command. 2nd Punjab Infantry.—Captain L. E. Cooper, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Commander. 15th Gurkhas.—Captain T. Jermyn, 2nd Sikhs, to be Officiating Wing Commander. 21st Madras Infantry.—Major P. E. Huggins, to be Commandant, vice Baugh retired; Captain H. V. Cox to be 2nd-in-Command, remaining seconded; Captain H. T. Brooking, to be 2nd-in-Command, and Captain C. E. Hendley to be Wing Commander sub. pro tem.; Lieutenant C. E. D. Davidson, to be permanent Wing Officer. 28th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenants H. V. M. Langtry and N. B. Dunscombe to be permanent Wing Officers, the former remaining seconded.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting, of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th January:—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 24th December 1895, submitting estimates for constructing a road on the land north of Ghorupdeo Hill recently exchanged with Mr. Karimjee Allibhoy, and stating that, if the road be made according to Municipal requirements as to roadway and water-tables, but without blue-stone paving on the footpaths, the cost will be about Rs. 3,864, if made to the usual Port Trust requirements, Rs. 2,074, and the cost of constructing the drain on the north side of the land, Rs. 1,718. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 6th January 1896, forwarding plan showing the proposed road.

Note.—In the accompaniment to the Chairman's printed note of 27th November 1895, a provision of Rs. 1,786 is made for drains, and of Rs. 5,000 for roads.

Resolution.—The road should be made to Municipal requirements, and the estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,864, is sanctioned to the debit of the grant under item 15, section IV, of the Budget. The estimate for the drain, amounting to Rs. 1,718, is also sanctioned, Rs. 1,136 being met from the balance of the grant under item 15, and the balance from that under item 9 of the same section of the Budget.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 31st July 1895, forwarding correspondence reporting the action he has taken in consequence of the wreck of a native vessel named Nasri, which has been lying half-sunk in the mud opposite Frere Bunder since September 1892 and thereby impeding the navigation of the Port; that the owner was asked to remove the wreck on 10th April 1895, but has taken no steps to do so; that the wreck is not worth the expense of raising, and recommending that she be blown up by the Engineer and removed in pieces, which can be sold to meet the cost of the removal of the obstruction in accordance with section 14 of the Ports Act. Read letter to the Trustees' Solicitor, dated 7th August 1895. Read letter from the Trustees' Solicitor, dated 14th August 1895. Read memorandum to the Port Officer, dated 16th August 1895. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 10th December 1895, forwarding a copy of the notice given to the owners of the Nasri. Read memorandum to the Port Officer, dated 12th December 1895, inquiring whether advantage cannot be taken of a spring tide to tow the wreck to some place in shore where it could not be in the way, without actually breaking it up, and directing that, as no action has been taken on the previous notice, a fresh one should be issued, referring to the reasons for delaying action. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 31st December 1895, forwarding a sketch showing the position of the wreck Nasri, and stating that the wreck cannot be removed by towing as she is deeply immersed in mud and has about 3 feet of mud inside her, and that final notice has been given to the owner that, if the Nasri is not removed by the 15th January 1896, she will be destroyed and removed. Read proceedings of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee saying that they consider the vessel to be, not only an impediment, but a danger to navigation, and especially so now that the extension of the Tank Bunder wharf (new coal wharf) has come into use, and advising that the action taken by the Port Officer be approved and that he be instructed that, if the vessel is not removed by the owners by 15th January 1896, he should ask the Engineer to proceed, under section 14 of the Ports Act, to have her raised, removed or destroyed.

Resolution.—The action taken by the Port Officer is approved and, if the vessel is not removed by the owners by 15th instant, he should ask the Engineer to proceed, under section 14 of the Ports Act, to have her raised, removed or destroyed.

Read letter from the Managing Director of the Bombay Company, Limited, dated 20th December 1895, stating that they have lately made arrangements to have the bunder fees on produce shipped from the Prince's and Victoria Docks debited to a deposit account which they have opened; that they ship a good deal of cotton from Arthur Bunder, and it would be a convenience to them if they were allowed to open a similar account for payment of fees on the cotton, and enquiring whether it can be arranged, and, if so, at what office they are to pay the deposit. Read memorandum to the Traffic Manager, dated 28th December 1895. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 30th December 1895, reporting that there would be no objection to a desposit being taken, and that the deposit should be fixed at Rs. 1,000, which should be lodged with the Secretary and should be in Government paper, Port Trust bonds, or cash: provided always that shipments are confined to Arthur Bunder alone, and that the Port Trust charges are paid monthly and upon the full number of bales appearing on the face of the export shipping bill, refunds on short shipments being claimed as are now done. Read proceedings of the Finance and Establishment Committee recommending that the same facilities be afforded at the Bunders as at the Docks; that the request made by the Bombay Company be acceded to; that the deposit be fixed at Rs. 1,000 and that the terms of the deposit in other respects be the same as at the Docks.

Resolution—Approved as recommended by the Finance and Establishment Committee.

Submitted report by the Chairman, dated 27th November 1895, forwarding a revised estimate of the cost of the improvements of the Mazagon, Tank Bunder and Frere Lands Estate, amounting to Rs. 4,19,424 as compared with the previous estimate of Rs. 4,18,067; stating that, considering the large number and variety of the items, this result is satisfactory and creditable to the Engineer and his staff, that the scheme of improvements of these properties has now been in progress for rather more than two years and the works are approaching completion, that in all 16,106 lineal feet, or over 3 miles, of new permanent roads have been made, 4,429 lineal feet of roads have been widened, 2,821 lineal feet of new wharves, 30 feet wide, have been made, and 4,396 feet of old wharves have been metalled and 2,675 feet of temporary roads in connection with storage ground have been made; that this is exclusive of a length of 5,345 feet of 40-feet road and 1,041 feet of new wharf included under other items to be deferred; that in addition, surface drainage has been amply provided for and sanitary conveniences have been supplied; observing (para. 10) that he does not think any further works are at present necessary; the reclamation of the Southern Timber Pond and the improvement and widening of the Eastern portion of the Tank Bunder Causeway will be dealt with in connection with the Railway proposals, a new cross road (east and west) immediately north of Koleewada will sooner or later be wanted, cross roads laying out the areas west of the through road for building purposes are also necessary, notably on the plot on which Ghorupdeo Hill stands, but these may at present be deferred; that he also thinks that it would be an excellent plan and one likely to greatly improve the value of the property to run a north and south road nearly parallel to the through road from the west end of the Victoria Road extension (Port Trust Section) to the Albert Road. A printed copy of the report having been furnished to each Trustee and the papers circulated, they were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution.—The report is satisfactory. The question of the financial provision to meet the increased expenditure due principally to the improvements having been carried out more rapidly than was at first intended should be referred for the consideration of the Finance and Establishment Committee. Consideration of the proposals for further improvements made in para. 10 of the Chairman's report should be deferred until the water-supply has been provided for and the southern section of the through road has been completed.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th January 1896, reporting, with reference to the proposed roads on the Apollo Reclamation, for which provision is made in the current year's Budget, that it will not now be possible to make the road along the Apollo Basin 50' wide as required by Trustees' Resolution No. 71, dated 7th February 1888, and to Municipal requirements, owing to the western footpath being arcaded; explaining the difficulty in making a road 50' wide according to the Municipal rules, and recommending that the road be made 60' wide with roadway 40' with the eastern footpath 8' wide and western 12' wide, thus giving the standard Municipal width of roadway and of the footpaths combined. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee agreeing in the Engineer's proposal to, in the circumstances explained by him, make the road 60' wide instead of 50' as already approved.

Resolution.—The proposal to increase the width of road to 60' is approved.

The following papers were amongst those laid on the table:—

Statement of cottons, twist and metals in Port Trust warehouses during December 1895:—

	1895.	1894.
Cotton, bales	17,449	19,967
„ cases	13,623	26,616
Twist, bales	1,613	2,186
Copper, tons	29¾	¼
Yellow metal, tons	180½	70

Statement of vessels using the Trustees' Docks:—

—	For week ending 10th Jan. 1896.				Total from 1st April 1895 to 10th Jan. 1896.			
	Foreign vessels.		Coasting vessels.		Foreign vessels.		Coasting vessels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Vessels entered—								
Prince's Dock	6	8,228	2	3,335	223	370,991	98	104,507
Victoria Dock	6	10,129	1	1,830	233	529,279	89	92,183
Total	12	18,357	3	5,165	456	900,270	187	196,690
Vessels left—								
Prince's Dock	6	8,359	5	7,502	175	271,725	149	202,163
Victoria Dock	8	17,541	1	1,382	211	482,238	114	144,203
Total	14	25,900	6	8,884	386	753,963	263	346,366
Vessels remaining in—								
Prince's Dock		11						
Victoria Dock		9						
Total		20						

—	For week ending 10th Jan. 1895.				Total from 1st April 1894 to 10th Jan. 1895.			
	Foreign vessels.		Coasting vessels.		Foreign vessels.		Coasting vessels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Vessels entered—								
Prince's Dock	6	8,872	2	1,066	230	389,838	143	133,115
Victoria Dock	1	2,715	4	4,455	230	506,584	97	91,955
Total	7	11,587	6	5,521	460	896,422	240	225,070
Vessels left—								
Prince's Dock	3	5,108	5	3,754	180	294,390	187	207,712
Victoria Dock	4	9,770	4	4,455	226	510,676	116	124,955
Total	7	14,878	9	8,209	406	805,066	303	332,667
Vessels remaining in—								
Prince's Dock		11						
Victoria Dock		4						
Total		15						

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND OF JANUARY 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·053	Calm	...	72·1	45·0	77	...	0·32	—0·60
Agra	30·066	Calm	1	74·1	45·9	67	...	0·16	—0·36
Cawnpore	30·077	Calm	1	73·7	41·0	86	...	0·84	
Allahabad	30·058	Calm	...	74·7	43·4	87	...	0·75	—0·33
Jhansi	30·090	Calm	...	75·0	48·7	61	...	0·49	—0·13
Jacobabad	30·054	Calm	2	79·9	44·0	79	...	0·20	—0·16
Karachi	30·034	ENE	5	83·8	53·9	57	...	0·13	—0·52
Jeypore	30·101	NW	2	77·5	45·2	65	...	0·06	—0·66
Ajmere	30·135	NE	1	78·4	41·4	71	...	...	—0·63
Deesa	30·025	ENE	8	88·2	51·1	32	...	...	—0·29
Ahmedabad	30·007	ENE	3	87·2	58·7	35	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·007	SSE	5	84·4	55·5	42	...	..	—0·12
Rajkot	30·034	NE	4	88·4	57·0	58	...	..	—0·40
Veraval	29·961	NNE	4	83·0	62·3	38	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·104	NE	3	78·7	46·4	55	...	0·02	—0·58
Indore	30·083	Calm	1	80·3	45·6	46	...	0·08	—0·74
Saugor	30·083	Calm	2	78·3	50·4	50	...	0·39	—1·45
Jubulpore	30·080	E	1	79·4	49·9	62	..	0·06	—1·52
Hoshangabad	30·108	ENE	3	79·3	47·8	50	..	0·25	—1·23
Khandwa	30·075	Calm	3	85·7	46·6	40	...	...	—1·17
Raipur	30·057	NNE	2	81·3	51·3	52	...	...	—0·99
Nagpur	30·051	Calm	3	84·2	53·2	58	...	0·16	—1·84
Amraoti	30·037	E	5	85·1	59·8	32	...	...	—1·70
Akola	30·034	SE	3	86·5	49·1	40	...	..	—2·13
Surat	29·964	NNW	L	91·1	54·0	56	...	..	—0·19
Malegaon	30·038	NW	3	87·9	51·5	50	...	...	—1·17
Bombay	29·934	ENE	7	82·1	69·7	78	...	0·06	—0·82
Poona	30·020	SW	4	89·0	54·4	65	...	0·74	—0·89
Ahmednagar	30·024	Calm	1	85·4	48·4	52	...	1·08	...
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·024	SE	6	88·8	59·1	45	...	0·71	—1·15
Ratnagiri	29·944	ESE	4	86·4	66·9	78	...	1·31	+0·60
Belgaum	29·973	Calm	9	83·7	54·9	42	...	1·54	—0·75
Goa	29·941	SSE	6	85·5	68·3	70	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·943	ENE	4	85·7	62·5	74	...	0·44	—2·38
Mangalore	29·935	ESE	4	88·3	65·4	63	...	1·79	—1·86
Calicut	29·916	E	5	86·8	66·5	69	..	4·22	—2·23
Cochin	29·895	NNE	M	90·3	69·6	68	..	5·30	—3·71
Bangalore	30·030	ENE	10	78·3	52·9	83	...	2·40	—1·90
Secunderabad	30·000	Calm	3	86·2	57·6	64	...	1·17	—0·92
Masuliptam	30·013	N	3	82·6	66·1	85	...	0·81	—7·39
Bellary	30·003	Calm	4	87·2	57·3	36	...	2·22	—0·18
Cuddapah	29·993	ESE	L	86·0	61·9	75	...	6·07	+0·20
Madras	29·987	Calm	5	85·5	65·5	86	..	19·85	+0·65
Coimbatore	30·006	E	2	83·4	59·3	87	...	3·00	—2·11
Trichinopoly	29·970	Calm	3	86·0	61·9	73	...	8·42	+0·25
Negapatam	29·949	NW	13	81·9	67·7	81	...	37·34	+7·62
Colombo	29·916	NNE	14	83·5	72·0	64	..	17·10	—4·58
Aden	30·007	SE	11	79·3	74·9	63	...	0·11	—0·86

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Agra and Allahabad, and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-westerly at Jeypore, Malegaon, Masulipatam, and Negapatam, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Goa. The maximum temperature is largely in excess of the average at Deesa and Karachi, while the minimum is in large defect at Jubulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cochin and the lowest 41° at Jubulpore. Humidity has increased considerably at Negapatam, and the skies are partially clouded at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Ratnagiri. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The weather to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay appears to be slightly unsettled. Over the reporting area it is fine and settled.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 22

Wednesday's observations:—Pressure has been steady in the extreme north-west of India and in Lower Burma, and has fallen elsewhere. The change is brisk over Assam and Bengal. The readings are high over Northern and Central India and low in the extreme south. Calms previl over Northern India and northerly to easterly winds over the Peninsular, and the Bay. The force is strong at Diamond Island and is rising at Murree. The mean temperature is higher than usual over North-West India and Baluchistan and over Lower Burma, but is lower elsewhere, more especially over Madras. There has been no rain on the plains or snow on the hills during the past twenty-four hours. The barometer is unsteady over Persia, Kashmir and North-West Himalayas, but there is no definite indication of unsettled weather.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st January 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·936
Temperature of the Air	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·9
Dew Point	65·5
Relative humidity of Air	·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day).	8·21
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69.0
General Directions of wind*	E, ENE, E, W, NW. N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	164

* From midnight to midnight.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JANUARY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
F	Mount Tabor	1493	Chivers	Mauritius		N F J Mackintosh
G	Safari	891	Gauhe	Zanzibar	23-1	F Hyer
H & J	Gloamin	2218	Learmonth	Dunkirk	27-1	W & A Graham
K	Chanda	1325	Thames	Not Fixed		M Mackenzie
L	Nyanza	1200	Abbass	Zanzibar		D Jairam
O	Charter House	1927	Tallack	Hamburg	25-1	Bombay & Co
P	Myrtledene	1948	Horshall	Venice	23-1	J Mackintosh
Q	Scottish Hero	1576	Singer	Liverpool	25-1	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
	Kaveri	553	Fakera	Mangalore	24-1	Shepherd & Co
	Mahanadi	547	Adam	C Mandvie	23-1	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Rufford Hall	2557	Fowler	Kurrachee	24-1	E Bates
2	Armenia	2239	Garrick	Liverpool	25-1	Graham
4	Colaba	1071	Hart	Not fixed		M Mackenzie & Co
5	Rohilla	2216	Barcham	China		P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	3192	Lendon	China	22-1	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Nicolich	Trieste	1-2	A Lloyds S N Co
9	Strathord	2599	Greggans	Antwerp	24-1	Graham
10	Saint Irene	2474	Mileston	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
14	Easby Abbey	1901	Cooper	Dunkirk	25-1	Graham & Co
15	Rosetta	[illegible]	Wright	China	Not fixed	P & O Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
	Clyde	4099				P & O Co

* Porbable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·58.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sheikh, for Marseilles
„ Kt Bachelor, for Marseilles
„ Rajpootana, for Calcutta and Coast ports
„ Bezwada, for Calcutta and Coast ports
„ Kapurthala, for Karachi and K Coast ports

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
18 Kohinur s ......Elliot ......Rangoon, Jan 9
Malda s......Nash ......Moulmein, Jan 12

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 18—Steamers Nadir, City of Agra, Goorkha, Dalmatia and Ameer, and H M S Redbreast, and ship Mersey.

Jan. 19—Steamers Okbla, Nedjed, Olive Branch, Purnea, Nowshera, and Fulham, and H M S Marathon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Murray s—35 cases beer, Turner Morrison and Co
Armenia s—4 cases provisions, B Nazarally
Persia s—5 hogsheads whisky, Phipson and Co
Hispania s—4 cases whisky, W and A Graham and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Armenia s—3 cases cutlery, A H Heptoolabhoy

FROM LONDON.
Hindustan s—2 cases medicine, W Narotamdas and Co

FROM HAMBURG.
Australia s—1 qr-cask brandy, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy
Baroda s—2 qr-casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee
Europa s—1 qr-cask rectified spirit, M P Baria; 2 hogshead rectified spirit, D Cowasjee

FROM HULL.
Congo s—13 cases writing paper, N Cumrocdin

FROM CHARENTE.
Chusan s—5 cases brandy, D Cowasjee

FROM TRIESTE.
Maria Teresa s—9 cases writing papers, N Cumrocdin; 1 case cutlery, H A H Hassum.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Scottish Hero s—800 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 27 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 430 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Owen and Okell; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co
Rufford Hall s—35 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 200 bales wool, N Futehally and Co; 135 bales wool, and 35 bales goat hair, W and A Graham and Co; 26 bales wool, M Khoopchand; 57 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee
Armenia s—35 bales wool, A M Latiff; 100 bales cotton waste, H Cursonjee

FOR LONDON.
Charterhouse s—9 bales hides, 6 bales skins, F M H Sellaman; 144 cwts divi divi, Latham and Co; 28 cwts olibanum, M Lallje; 5 bales hides, and 12 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 6 bales skins, K Shurriff and Co; 8 bales hides, S M Dhuramsee; 137 cwts dry ginger, H Oomersey; 16 cases brassware and 4 cases furniture, &c., Ardeshir and Byramjee; 7 bales hides, J M Rahimtoola; 6 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons

FOR HAMBURG.
Charterhouse s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.
Rufford Hall s—7,000 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri
Armenia s—3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers
Caledonia s—2,769 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 47½ cwts patch leaves, Eugene Meiffre

FOR ANTWERP.
Strathord s—100 bales cotton, 10 cwts mustard seed, and 800 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers
St Irene s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 11,595 cwts gingellyseed, and 480 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 4,002 cwts castorseed, Ratanjee Burjorjee

FOR TRIESTE.
Myrtledene s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co
Imperator s—495 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 3,001 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri

FOR HAVRE.
Strathord s—33 cwts peacock feathers, Kahn and Kahn; 200 cwts gum, 40 cwts ginger, and 9 cwts myrabollams, Eugene Meiffre; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.
Easby Abbey s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Blascheck and Co
Gloamin s—190 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 cwts buffalo horns, Prier de Saone and Co

FOR GENOA.
Gloamin s—50 tons old iron, H M Hakimjee; 3,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR VENICE.
Clyde s—1,000 cwts castorseed and 1,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co

FOR HONGKONG.
Khedive s—100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 200 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co
Rohilla s—1 bale cotton, K Hurmookrai; 101 cwts jardaloo, 45 cwts fennelseed, 60 cwts bysabole, and 3 cwts khismiss, Quan Lun Eaoo
Mirzapore s—1 tin real pearl, A C Esmaljee; 55 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co; 25 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 10 chests opium, N J Abraham; 1 box cow bazar, P F Talati; 1 tin cow bazar, A C Esmaljee; 29 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 9 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, M Byramjee; 22 chests opium, E Noordin and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.
Mirzapore s—25 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 4 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 40 chests opium, E J Abraham; 22 chests opium, N J Abraham; 22 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 27 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 8 chests opium, N Mathooradas; 94 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, F M Chinoy; 22 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; ½ chest opium, S N Talati and Co
Rohilla s—25 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Consent Decree.

512-95—Dikshit and D—Vinayek Trimbak vs Gajanan Atmaram and others—K J Mantri and Chitnis M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

138-95—K J Mantri—Lingajee Mankojee vs Narsoo Komri Mayak and others—Bhaishunker and K, and In person.
207-95—Daphtary and F—Tolaram Telloomal vs Jumnadas Versimal.
308-95—Ardesir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjihora—Bland and N.
394-95—In person (a pauper)—Dhunraj Murlidhur Bias vs Rahimtoola Moosabhoy—Payne G and S.
552-93—Brown and M—Sha Ladha Petraj and another vs Narrondas Hureedas and another—Payne G and S.
143-92—Framjee M and M—Cassum Nurmahomed and another vs Nawab Mahomed Ashkari Khan—Edgelow and G.
602-92—Payne G and S—Bhootajee Meghajee and others vs Raisjee Tulsajee and another—Balkrishna V N K.
641-94—Edgelow and G—The New Great Eastern S and W Co Ld vs Damoderdas Soonderdas and others—Little and Co and Manuklal D and J.
89-95—Dikshit and D—Rahimtoola Motan vs Hajee Cassum Vullee and others—Mathubhai and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

For Consent Decree.

604-90—Little and Co—Damodher Callianjee vs Luckhmidas Morarjee and others—Payne G and S, and Edgelow and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

279-95—M H Khan (for a pauper)—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and another—In person—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

9-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Karsondas Govindjee and others vs Maneckbai—Payne G and S.
10-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Karsondas Govindjee and others Maneckbai—Payne G and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

91-95—M H Khan—Sharabibi vs Hajee Essack bin Hajeechand and another—In person.
431-92—Little and Co—Jamnadas Jeevandas and others vs Ahamed Hajee Mitha and another.
603-94—Bicknell M and M—Iswarlal Ochavram vs Premchand Daolutram and others—Mathubhai J and In person.
149-95—Jehangir D—Nussurwanjee Maneckjee Cooper vs Fatmabai—Pestonjee R and K.
592-94—Payne G and S—Hassum Allana and others vs Hajee Seedick Allana and others—M H Khan, Payne G and S and Jehangir and D.
85-93—Bhaishanker and K—Bai Bachi vs Ruttonsey Jiwraj and others—Pestonjee R and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

508-92—Bhaishunker and K—Luchminarayen Makhanlal and another vs Bai Savitri and others—J Peace, and K D Shroff.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Bai Sirinbai and others—Craigie L and O, Dikshit and H, Ardasir H and D, and In person—Part heard.

Petitions for Hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee Ahmednuggur Cotton Press Co. Limited, Mulji and R, Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M for Company.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Company. Mulji and R, Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M for Company.

Postponed Long Causes.

618-94—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreecrushna and others—Khunderao and S and Payne G and S.
638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Camerally Tyabally vs Abdul Hoossein Jeewabhai and another—Dikshit and H.
17-94—Craigie L and O—The Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company vs Jairam Damji and others—Little and Co.
396-94—Bhaishunker and K—Shankergur Kishoregur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co.
337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Janee Gawlee and others—Shamrao P.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening makes Consols 3-16 per cent. lower, at 107¼; but French Rentes in Paris ⅛ per cent. higher, at Saturday's quotation of 102; Paris Exchange on London being a centime lower, at fcs. 25·23. Indian Sterling Loan declined ¼ per cent., to 116¼. The market rate of discount in London on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced by 1-8 per cent., making the quotation 1 1-8, all round. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower at £61 3 16. The price of Bar Silver further declined 1-16d. in London, say to 30 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent cheaper, at 67 cents per oz. with demand exchange on London unaltered.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,060,[illegible] quarters 90,000 bales more than was upon th[illegible]ter at the end of the previous week. Linseed w[illegible]oted yesterday at 36s. per 416 lbs. sellers, A[illegible]-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunk[illegible], tone of the market firm.

An advance of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 17 32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3 64d. to 1 16d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 27-64d. for January-February deliveries and 4 25 64d. for May-June. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed firm; Surats dull; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*; Imports 13,000 bales. The Manchester market was firmer.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York advanced 1-8 cent per lb. to 8 5-16; and April Futures were 9 points higher, at 8·08 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales; and they compare as follows with the arrivals on the corresponding day, and the total Receipts for this season with those for the same time in 1895 and 1894, respectively.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts.........	25,000	33,000	33,000
Three days' do.	56,000	107,000	87,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	3,822,000	5,803,000	4,693,000

A moderate amount of business in both directions has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day, the feeling having been steady, and prices Rupee higher. Exporters have contracted for 1,000 bales "Fully Good" Oomrawuttee, for January-February delivery, at Rs. 193; and 500 Bhownuggur, at Rs. 217, for April delivery; and they have bought 100 Palitana, at Rs. 210; while the Mills have taken, 1250 bales of ready new Cotton, say 700 Barsee, at Rs. 207½; 200 each of Akola, at Rs. 199; and Bengal, at Rs. 170-8; and 150 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 175 per candy, the total day's business thus aggregating 2,850 bales.

WHEAT.—The usual moderate demand from shippers has been felt in this market to-day, and the feeling has remained steady, no movement in prices having taken place.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market. Prices of *Rapeseed* have advanced 1 to 2 annas per cwt., the following being our closing quotations this evening:—

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	7 0 0	to	7 3 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat	7 4 0	to	7 5 0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore ...	6 12 0			"
Do. Red do. ..	6 8 0	to	6 10 0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,070	bales.
Wheat..........................	9,743	cwts.
Linseed	682	"
Rapeseed	2,131	"
Gingellyseed	5,609	"
Groundnuts	4,559	"
Castorseed	1,405	"
Rice............................	4,945	"

FREIGHTS are steady. Business for Antwerp and Dunkrik is reported at 13s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened again with a dull feeling at 1s. 1 31-32d. for Bank remittance of both media, and at 1s. 2 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, remaning thereat all day, a fair amount of Bank Paper having been placed to the bazaar, for January settlement at the above rate. In three months' sight Merchants' Paper a moderate amount also changed hands at the above quotation. Calcutta is reported steadier at 1-32d. higher this afternoon, and our market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 1 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic........	1s. 1 31-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 2d.	"
Credits Do.	1s. 2 1-16d.	"
Francs Do.	1·48¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has become weak again to-day, and rates have receded to 105 5-16 for cash and 105 3-16 for the coming settling day, which are our closing quotations, 105 being named for the March account.

SHARES.—The slight movement in this market to-day has been chiefly of a downward tendency, our list this evening showing a falling off of Rs. 55 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 30 in Khandeish, Rs. 20 in Framji Petit, Rs. 15 in Swaddeshi, Rs. 10 each in Central India and Sun, Rs. 5 each in Bombay Cotton, Lukmidas, and Oriental, and Rs. 2½ in Mazagon Mill shares; with an advance of Rs 7½ in Breul's Cawnpore Press. and of Rs. 5 in New Berar Press shares, and also of Rs. 2½ in Port Canning Co.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th January, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	20,800	30	23,830
Or per mile of Railway	26	181	......	207
For previous 1 week of half-year..	2,000	8,000	10	10,010
Total for 2 weeks ...	5,000	28,800	40	33,840
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,590	22,448	31	25,069
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	191	......	217
Total to corresponding date do.	4,440	38,482	53	42,975

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 1,239
Ditto to date .... " 9,135

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11t January 1896 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	370	......	770
Or per mile of Railway	23	22	......	45
For previous 1 week of half-year.	300	170	......	470
Total for 2 weeks ...	700	540	......	1,240
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	368	444	2	814
Per mile of Ry do.	21	26	......	47
Total to corresponding date do.	630	762	4	1,396

Decrease for the week.......................Rs. 44
Ditto to date............................ " 156

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 11th January 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,30,000	4,000	3,36,000
Or per mile of Railway	221	499	9	729
For previous 1 week of half-year.	55,000	1,17,000	2,000	1,74,000
Total for 2 weeks ...	1,57,000	3,47,000	6,000	5,10,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,01,654	2,19,690	2,547	3,23,891
Per mile of Ry do.	220	477	6	703
Total to corresponding date do.	1,74,264	3,76,611	4,366	5,55,241

Increase for the week..................Rs. 12,109
Decrease to date...................... " 45,241

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEPHANIDES—January 21, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of P. C. Stephanides, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WINTERS—January 15, at Secunderabad, the wife of the Rev Charles T Winters (of Kurreem Nuggur), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACKAY—MACDONALD—January 18, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Ferrier, M A, Allan Archibald Mackay, of Narainganje, son of the late Rev James Mackay, of Blackfriars Parish, Glasgow, to Harriet Sealy, younger daughter of F R MacDonald, M D, Inveraray, Argyllshire, Scotland.

DEATH.

BOLSTER—January 16, at Subathu, Gilbert George McMullen, infant son of Surgeon-Major Bolster, A M S, aged two months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896.

LONG after it was expected, the Chitral Honours List comes, and in its text, follows almost rigidly the sequence of names, as they appear in General Low's despatches, one or two being dropped out here and there for no apparent reason. Colonel Boughey, Manager of the North-Western State Railway, who is first in the List, also appeared first in the despatches, wherein he is commended for the excellent work done by himself and those under him, which contributed very largely to the successful mobilisation of the force, and merited especial acknowledgment. Major Deane, the Political Officer for Dir and Swat, is bracketed with Colonel Boughey in the Order of the Star of India; Mr. F. E. Dempster, of the Telegraph Department, whose onerous duties were appreciatively referred to, receives the Companionship of the Indian Empire. Prominent in General Low's despatches was the mention of the value and efficiency of the transport trains placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Maharajas of Gwalior and Jeypore. In acknowledgment the Maharaja of Jeypore is granted the distinction of an addition of two guns to his salute, while the Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh receives the unique distinction of honorary rank as Major-General in the Army. Lieutenant-General Sir R. C. Low undoubtedly won his K. G. C. B., and Brigadier-General Blood, who was described as an officer of exceptional ability, whose advancement would be a benefit to the public service, received only his due in a K. C. B. Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, commanding the 3rd Brigade, "an officer of exceptional and inexhaustible energy," and Brigadier-General H. G. Waterfield, who commanded the 2nd Brigade in the Malakand Pass and at the Swat River, must be contented with Companionships of the Bath, an honour which is also conferred upon Colonel Leach, who commanded the Engineers, Colonel Dyce, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, who was A. A.-G. and Q.-M.-G. of the line of communications; Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, who directed the Cavalry advance; Lieutenant-Colonel Shone, the Commanding Royal Engineer of the line of communications; Lieutenant-Colonel Aitken, Commanding Royal Artillery, divisional troops; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. H. Leslie, of the Gurkha Rifles; Colonel Smyth, of the 25th Punjab Infantry; Surgeon-Colonel Maunsell, strongly recommended as an officer of ability and experience; Lieutenant-Colonel Mathias, of the Gordon Highlanders, who led the right frontal attack; Lieutenant Colonel Wilson, of the 34th Pioneers, and other officers whose names were not brought prominently forward by the Commander-in-Chief, obtain the same decoration. Among those who receive the Distinguished Service Order are Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Gordon, of the 23rd Pioneers; Major Hughes-Hallett, of the Seaforth Highlanders; Major Hadow, of the 15th Sikhs; Major Shirres, of No. 8 Mountain Battery; Major Abbott, Field Engineer; Captain Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Field Intelligence Officer, who is described as an active and intelligent officer of exceptional promise; Captain Hamilton, D. A. A. G. and Q.-M.-G.; Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, whose tact and organising ability were commended; Lieutenant Low, the A.-D.-C. of General Low, whose services were invaluable to the Commandant; Lieutenant Baldwin, Chief of the Commissariat Department; and Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Poyser, who did work of the greatest value. Lieutenant-Colonel Craigie, whose remarkable tact, patience, and temper were favourably commented upon; Lieutenant-Colonel Dempster, who led his regiment up the highest peak, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Mills, who had the onerous duty of holding the position in the Swat Valley, which was the main object of repeated attacks by the enemy, are awarded Brevet Colonelcies. Major Cunningham, R.A., who commanded three batteries at the Malakhand; Major Monroe, of the Seaforth Highlanders, a Road Commandant; Major Heath, who led the advancing attack of Cavalry; Major Aylmer, R. E., who rescued the drowning soldiers at the Panjkora River; Major Godfrey, of the Borderers; Major Nixon, a most able, energetic and reliable Intelligence Officer; Major Nisbett, of the Bedfords; Major A. C. Batten, Brigade-Major of the 2nd Brigade; Majors Tate and Gwatkin each get Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcies; whilst Captain Kemball, who had charge of Railway arrangements, Captain G. J. Younghusband, of the Guides, who was Brigade-Major of the divisional troops; Captain Campbell, of the same Regiment, whose dash was one of the features of the Swat Valley engagement; Captain O'Leary, of the Signallers Department; Captain Herbert, of the Central India Horse; Captain Turner, Intelligence Officer, and Captain W. J. Bythell, commended for his marked ability and energy, are promoted to Brevet Majorities. We look in vain for the name of General Stedman, who was Second-in-Command, and General of communications from April. That he rendered valuable services is not denied, but apparently it is not deemed necessary to advance him, though he was confidently recommended to the notice of Government as an officer of exceptional ability and worthy of promotion. Similarly we miss the name of Brigadier-General Hammond, and, indeed, of many another officer who might reasonably have expected an acknowledgment of his services.

THE speech of Mr. Chamberlain at the banquet to Lord Lamington, the new Governor of Queensland, was certainly stirring, but it was not discreet. When Mr. H. M. Stanley writes in a magazine article that he was disagreeably surprised to find in certain sections of the American people an immense fire of hate towards England, we do not take the statement too seriously. But when a Minister of the Crown proclaims on the housetops that Great Britain is isolated and confronted with suspicion and hate even in quarters where she might expect confidence and friendship, we are entitled to call his discretion in question. The Secretary for the Colonies speaks of what he is pleased to term isolation as of something of recent date. Since the Crimean War, when we were in alliance with France, Turkey, and Sardinia, to defend the independence of the Ottoman Empire against Russia, Great Britain has, wisely or unwisely, deliberately abstained from entangling herself in any alliance with Continental Powers. If this be isolation, we have been isolated since the fifties. Until quite recently no inconvenience has been experienced from this attitude of prudent detachment. What has happened since the 9th of November, when the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary at the Guildhall banquet enlarged on the concert of Europe in the Near East? Was England isolated then? If not, what has happened in nine short weeks to dissipate the much vaunted unity of the Powers, and leave the British Empire without a friend in the whole wide world? Mr. Chamberlain's extraordinary candour in these avowals will be fully appreciated in Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, to say nothing of Washington and Constantinople. The Sultan will applaud his own perspicacity in refusing to give implicit credence to Lord Salisbury's declarations in a contrary sense, and President Cleveland will not repent of his arrogant and dictatorial message. How has it come to pass that our love of peace is now regarded as a sign of weakness, and the prospect of our discomfiture is regarded with undisguised satisfaction, even in Germany and America, the two countries which Mr. Chamberlain, doubtless, had in mind when he spoke of quarters where we might expect friendship and goodwill. If the speaker threw any light on the cause of the change, the telegram gives us no hint of it, or of any desire or intention to bring about a more satisfactory state of things international. We must get what comfort we can out of the somewhat rhetorical assurance that the Government are determined to maintain the rights of the Empire, and that its own resources, supplemented by the enthusiasm and applause of Australia and Canada, are fully equal to the task. Who ever doubted it?

THE speech of Mr. Kato, the able and accomplished Minister of the Mikado to the Court of St. James, to the Saddlers' Company, seems from the abstract telegraphed by Reuter to be a bid for an alliance with Great Britain in defence of common interests. The Japanese diplomatist, who has the reputation of never allowing an opportunity of serving his country to pass unimproved, cordially acknowledged the many material proofs of friendship which the England of the East has received at the hands of her Western exemplar. The British Government was the first to fix a limit by treaty to the extra territorial jurisdiction, which was so galling to a nation that has adopted an admirable code of laws based on scientific principles of jurisprudence and constituted tribunals in which equal justice is administered to Japanese and foreigners alike. While thus admitting Japan into the comity of nations on an equal footing, we have still further shown our sympathy and esteem by refusing to join the combination of Russia and France and Germany to constrain Japan to relinquish her conquests on the mainland. It was the misfortune, and not the fault, of the Minister that he was unable to adduce an instance in which Japan has conferred any especial obligations on Great Britain. He hinted, however, that such an occasion might come soon. The time may arrive, his Excellency told the Saddlers, when Great Britain and Japan will have to defend their common interests. We have heard a good deal for some months past of a Triple Alliance between Great Britain, Japan and the United States, as a counterpoise to the combination between Russia and France, and possibly Germany, in the Further East. President Cleveland's message, and all that preceded and followed it, are not calculated to strengthen the hopes built upon the support of the United States against Russia. The question is whether Japan is likely to be a more reliable ally. There may be nothing in the rumours which have been heard from time to time that a secret treaty between Russia and Japan has been entered into; but the existence of such rumours cannot in these days be wholly disregarded. That apart, we are hearing from day to day that there is a prospect of a good understanding between Great Britain and Russia. We have been told within the last week that the prompt settlement of outstanding disputes with France is regarded in London as a preliminary to a rapprochement with the Dual Alliance. If that be the case an alliance between Great Britain and Japan would have no object. All the same, we must regard it as satisfactory that the Japanese Minister in London cordially recognises the good offices that Great Britain has been able to render to the valiant and enterprising nation that has fought its way almost into the front rank of Great Powers.

PROJECTS for the partition of the Sick Man's estate increase and multiply. The latest and the most elaborate is put forward in the current number of the *National Review* by Mr. Sidney Low. Beginning with the cynical avowal that in the matter of morality the partition of the Ottoman Empire would be quite on a par with the partition of Poland, which weighed for nearly a century on the conscience of Europe, the writer is of opinion that, all the same, modern statesmen are not much more squeamish than the Ministers of the last century, which indeed goes without saying. "If Turkey is allowed to stand," he writes, "it will be not because it is thought right that she should, but because it is inexpedient that she should fall, lest there should be awkward quarrels over the picking up of the pieces. Assuming that the Great Powers could avoid falling out over the looting, it is easy and even fascinating to speculate, with the help of a large map, over the results of the dismemberment." This fascinating speculation takes this form: Russia would get Armenia, and Constantinople, with the territory adjacent so as to secure her passage through the Straits to the Mediterranean; Austria would add another slice of Turkish territory to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and obtain the splendid harbour of Salonica; Italy Tripoli; France Syria, which would not be of much use to her, but would console her for the acquisition of Egypt in perpetuity by England, which would also take Arabia, for "if the Turk is once shaken out of Stamboul he could not hold his own in Arabia, where his sway is uncertain enough already; and that large wedge of territory would naturally fall to us, since there is no one else at hand to take it over, and independence would mean anarchy and internal war." And Arabia is worth the taking; "that region is now known to be not a mere desert of rocks and sands, but to have vast tracks of magnificently fertile land, which under the enlightened despotism of an Anglo-Indian or an Anglo-Egyptian bureaucracy would speedily be made to blossom like the rose. . . . . We could hold the shores of the Persian Gulf without fear of rivalry, and be in a position to lay hands on Southern Persia, if even the break up of the Teheran Government threw the Northern Slice of the Shah's dominions into the capacious embrace of Russia. Then we should be able at our leisure to carry out the scheme of a railway from Bombay to Cairo via Baluchistan and Southern Persia, across the mouth of the Tigris and along the caravan route and through the peninsula of Sinai to Suez," a project advocated by Mr. C. E. D. Black, which this carver of Empires pronounces to be noble and statesmanlike and the best counterpoise to the Great Russian Asiatic Railway. Here we draw breath. Then presently we are asked to ponder on the additional prestige which we should gain in the eyes of sixty millions of Indian Mahomedans, being able to gratify the whole Eastern world by making the journey to Mecca safe and convenient. All that we should then want to "round off our winnings" would be an island, Lemnos or Mitylene, where we could make another Malta to guard the Dardanelles! Whether the possession of Constantinople with such a sentinel keeping watch and ward over the Straits, would so satisfy the ambition of Russia that she would abandon France to Germany and enable the latter Power to enforce the disarmament of her Western neighbour and thus pave the way to a general disarmament of the Continent it boots not to inquire. The seer foresees that the fleets of Great Britain and France in the Mediterranean must be larger than ever, and that in ten years we shall have to maintain as powerful a fleet in the Far East as we now do in the Near East; Russia, France, Germany, the United States, Japan, being under a similar necessity. If this is to be the outcome of the forcible dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, now spoken of with "startling frankness" in every club in London, we cannot see that Europe would gain much by precipitating so vast a displacement of political forces.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames, with the English mails of the 10th instant, left Aden, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Monday. Passengers will land at the Ballard pier.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, an appeal by the Surat City Municipality against a decision given, in August last, by Mr. V. V. Paranjpe, First-class Subordinate Judge of Surat, enjoining the Municipality against levying and recovering the house-tax from Ochhavram Jumnadas, was called on before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Maneckshah, appeared for the appellant, the Surat Municipality, and Mr. Basil Scott, with Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, and Mr. N. M. Samanth, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent, Ochhavram Jumnadas. Mr. Nanu Miyan, the Secretary of the Surat Municipality, was also present in Court. Mr. Macpherson stated the circumstances under which the appeal had been filed. The plaintiff in the Court below sued the Municipality to have them enjoined against levying any house-tax from him on the ground that the imposition of the tax was, for the reasons he gave, illegal. Mr. Macpherson addressed the Court on behalf of the Municipality, and was followed by Mr. Scott for the plaintiff; but the learned counsel had not finished his remarks, when the Court adjourned the matter until Wednesday next.

THE *Hindu* writes:—"The Indian papers of Bombay were never more unanimous in expressing their satisfaction at the nomination of an Indian gentlemen to a seat in the Legislative Council than in the case of Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, who succeeds Mr. R. M. Sayani in the Council. They write in flattering terms of the general ability of the young Mahomedan gentleman, who is blessed with a clear head and a quick grasp of things, and who is besides known for his modesty and urbanity. One or two papers wish that Mr. Sayani had been re-elected, but even they are of opinion that Mr. Sayani not being re-elected, Government could not have made a better choice. The unanimous public opinion thus expressed shows how far Mahomedan gentlemen can command the confidence and respect of all classes of Indians. Bombay is peculiarly fortunate in having three distinguished Mahomedan gentlemen who are so popular among all classes."

THE *Madras Times* is informed that Mr. Eardley Norton, barrister-at-law, has withdrawn the charge of defamation preferred by him against Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, a retired member of the Civil Service, in the Secunderabad Court, upon the intercession of the members of the Standing Committee of the Masonic Lodge, to which the latter belongs.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending the 11th January was 370, against 321 and 378 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 11. There were 35 deaths from cholera, against 17 and 14 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There was one death from tetanus, against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 162 and 48 respectively, against 147 and 42 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 41·3 per mille per annum, against 32·6, the mean of the last five years.

A STRIKE of coolies in Rangoon is giving some trouble to the authorities. The coolies have banded themselves together, and, armed with sticks, parade the streets and attack those coolies who refuse to join them and who continue to work. The police have so far been able to cope with the strikers.

COLONEL OTTLEY, who recently visited some of the irrigation works in Burma, has not yet sent in his report; but it is understood that he will recommend an increased grant for irrigation in Burma, and the taking in hand of the extensive Mandalay Canal project. During his hurried visit to Burma, Colonel Ottley was unable to examine several of the projects as fully as he could wish, and it is probable that he will return to the province to make a more detailed examination.

A FLOATING theatre is the latest whim of the Divine Sarah, and she is about to carry it out by having a yacht specially built for her with a saloon arranged as a small but beautiful theatre. Her present intention is to set sail for India in this vessel, as soon as her season in London is at an end, and to give performances at each port of call *en route*.

IMPATIENT damsels and laggard swains scarcely need to be reminded that we enter to-day upon the privileged period of leap-year. Few of them, perhaps, realise, says the *St. James's Gazette*, that unless in the interval the equalisation of the sexes proceeds apace, no other opportunity will present itself to enterprising ladies until 1904. The reason of this apparent anomaly deserves brief explanation. A day is added to February once in every four years to make up for the difference between the year of the sun and the year of the calendar. As this difference, however, only amounts to 23 hours 15 minutes and 20 seconds in the quadrennial period, the addition of a whole day is obviously too much. To remedy the error thus arising the extra day is omitted three times in every four centuries, so that no century which, like 1900, is not divisible by 400, can be leap-year. Still, even with this correction, we do not succeed in bringing the conventional and the natural year into strict conformity. At the end of 4,000 years we shall find ourselves a day behind our reckoning; but we may bequeath so trifling a difficulty to posterity without serious qualms of conscience, considering the other little items that will accompany the legacy.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT IN SIAM.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

In a despatch from Lord Salisbury to the Marquis of Dufferin, dated 15th January, his Lordship explains that the main object of the Agreement is the engagement between France and Great Britain not to make any armed advance in the Valley of the Menam, except in concert for the maintenance of the independence of Siam, and to give security to the tranquil development of trade in that region.

The despatches that have passed between Lord Salisbury and Baron de Courcelles, the French Ambassador in London, declare their joint solicitude for the security and stability of Siam.

LATER.

The official papers regarding the Anglo-French Agreement in Siam have been published, and confirm the details already telegraphed.

The French press dislikes the Agreement.

DEATH OF PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

JAN. 22, 1-20 P.M.

News has just reached London of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

DR. JAMESON AND HIS OFFICERS.

The hired transport Victoria has gone to Durban to embark Dr. Jameson and his officers.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22.

The resolution passed by the Foreign Affairs Committee regarding the extension of the Monroe doctrine has been ill-received, and is not likely to be passed by the Senate.

The United States Government appears to be desirous of a speedy settlement with Great Britain.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE ITALIANS AT MAKALEH.

ROME, JAN. 22.

Latest advices from Abyssinia state that the position of the Italians at Makaleh is most critical, and that the water-supply of the garrison is failing.

A NEW RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 22.

A Russo-Chinese Bank has been formed here, and proposes to establish branches in the chief cities of Europe and Asia.

SPEECH BY THE JAPANESE MINISTER IN LONDON.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Japanese Minister in London, speaking at a banquet given by the Saddlers' Company, said that during the last eighteen months the Japanese had received material proof of the friendship of Great Britain which country was the first to conclude a Treaty with Japan, receiving the latter into the comity of Nations on an equal footing.

Then again, the speaker said, Great Britain did not join the combination obliging Japan to relinquish some of the fruits of her victory over China. The dominions of the Mikado and her Majesty the Queen do not adjoin anywhere, and no conflict was, therefore, likely on that score. But the time, he said, may come when Great Britain and Japan will have to defend their common interests.

STIRRING SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

JAN. 22.

At a banquet given at the Hotel Metropole, last night, to Lord Lamington, the Governor-elect of Queensland, Mr. Chamberlain made a speech in which he said that Great Britain has lately become isolated, and is confronted from quarters whence one might expect friendship and consideration with suspicion and even hate.

Our love of peace, he said, is regarded as a sign of weakness, and the prospect of our discomfiture is regarded with satisfaction, which can hardly be disguised. But we have shown that, while we are resolved to fulfil our obligations, we are equally determined to maintain the rights of the Empire, which is now secure in the strength of its own resources, and the loyalty of its children. Mr. Chamberlain then said that the enthusiasm of Australia and Canada proves that British hearts beat in unison throughout the world.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JAN. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 22.

The Orient Line mail steamer Oroya, and the German steamer Prins Regent Luitpold, from Australia arrived.

H. M. S. Caroline, from Hongkong, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3-16
Bar Silver	30 5-8

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd January, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	22	2	12 p.m.	...	24
Suez	22	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 22nd January, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	26	—	1
" Karachi	..	19	..	1
" Madras	...	19	..	1

MR. EDWIN A. ABBEY is hard at work upon the remainder of the colossal frieze, "The Quest of the Holy Grail," a decoration for the Public Hall at Boston, U.S.A., the first portion of which was exhibited at the Conduit-street Galleries in January last. He is also finishing a large picture depicting the "Duke of Gloster and the Lady Anna"—the funeral procession of Henry VI.

MARK TWAIN ON HIS METHODS OF WORK.

"IT would have served me right to be left alone as I was for twelve hours, and then to be drowned as an idiot!" Mark Twain passed this severe judgment on himself because of his indiscretion in contracting a severe cold by lying asleep on boardship in an exposed place, and the words were uttered yesterday afternoon in a room of Watson's Hotel overlooking the University Gardens, where the humourist has been confined since his arrival in Bombay last Saturday evening. "I have seen nothing of Bombay," continued the great humourist, advancing to the window and pointing outside, "all the time I have been here, excepting these trees, which sadly need dusting, two or three cabs, and those towers. Yes, I am decidedly better than I was, and might even venture out now, but I shall not do so; neither shall I leave my room to-morrow, as I don't want a recurrence of this cough, and want to make sure of being all right on Friday."

The prominent points about Mark Twain's personal appearance are his long untidy hair, and ferocious moustache; and the grey eyes that are not ferocious, but kind, and gentle, and pathetic; and the deep furrows falling outwards, from the thin beaked nose to the sides of the mouth, which are the external and visible signs of the nasal drawl that characterises the very thoughts of the man before he has given utterance to them. The humourist is beyond middle age, but his energy is that of a man of perpetual youth. During the whole hour and a-quarter our representative spent with him, Mr. Clemens was seldom still for a moment—he would sit for a brief space in his chair, preparing his pipe for a smoke, then he would rise, and after standing in his place a moment would pace up and down, talking in a low tone as though thinking aloud in the presence of familiar friends. Although seen under unfavourable conditions, Mr. Clemens gave one the impression of being still strong and vigorous, and that he is capable of doing much more both as a lecturer and a speaker to add to the laughter of the whole English-speaking race. He incidentally mentioned that up to the time of his visit to Australia, he had had no illness of any account for many years.

After Mark Twain, with characteristic hyperbole, had assured our representative that for five hundred years it had been the dream of his life to visit the Golden Orient, a reference was made to the new book for which he is now collecting material. In answer to a question respecting his methods of work, the famous American said: "I have what would be called pretty lazy methods in the matter of preparation for my books. It is a troublesome thing for a lazy man to take notes, and so I used to try in my young days to pack my impressions in my head. But that can't be done satisfactorily, and so I went from that to another stage—that of making notes in a note-book. But I jotted them down in so skeleton a form that they did not bring back to me what it was I wanted them to furnish. Having discovered that defect, I have mended my ways a good deal in this respect, but still my notes are inadequate. However, there may be some advantage to the reader in this, since in the absence of notes imagination has often to supply the place of facts."

"I said just now I was lazy in preparation," said Mr. Clemens, "but I wont admit that I am lazy in writing. No, I don't write rapidly, for when I did that I found it did not pay. I used to spend so much time next day correcting the manuscript, that it went to the printer a veritable forest of erasures, interlineations, emendations, abolitions, annihilations, and revisions. I found I should save time by writing slowly and carefully, and now my manuscript gives the printer no cause to blaspheme. You ask me how it is I have not written more largely. Well, the fact of it is that for many years while at home, in America, I have written little or nothing on account of social calls upon my time. There is too much social life in my city for a literary man, and so for twenty years I gave up the attempt to do anything during nine months of the twelve I am at home. It has only been during the three months that I have annually been on vacation, and have been supposed to be holiday-making, that I have written anything. It has been the same during the five years that I have been away from America. I have done little or no work. I wish now," he added regretfully, "that I had done differently and had persisted in writing when at home. I could easily have done it, although I thought I could not. I seemed to think then that I was never going to grow old, but I know better than that now. In my vacation I have steadily done four or five hours' work every day at a stretch; and if they would only have let me alone, I would have done seven hours a time without getting up from my chair."

Asked the amount of copy he turned out during these vacation periods, Mark Twain pondered deeply, and having half-aloud worked out a problem in mental arethmetic, continued: "Well, my average would be from ten thousand to twelve thousand words a week. But I have numerous interruptions, and so, instead of turning out from forty-five to fifty magazine pages per month, I do not do more than thirty. Yes, I am very fond of literary work, and nothing would please me better than to be allowed to be kept at a book for six months. You ask me what my opinions are with regard to the respective merits of my books. Well, I could easily point out which are the worst, but I am not going to do that. I cannot say on which book I have spent the most time simply because my methods have been very erratic. For instance, in writing 'Tom Sawyer' I got up to the middle of the book and then did not touch it for a year or two, and it was the same with 'Prince and Pauper.' It has been like this for many years, owing to my stupid notion that I could do no work at home."

"It has been said that the reason you have not published more works is, that you did not desire to tire your public. How far is that correct?" asked our representative.

"Well, I have always kept that in mind, but I like literary work for its own sake, and I am sorry that I did not make time to write, and not to publish. I should like to have half-a-dozen works in manuscript just for the pleasure of writing them."

After assuring Mr. Clemens that anything that he might write, would not be allowed to remain in manuscript after his death, unless he strictly interdicted its publication, our representative asked him whether he had as great a fondness for lecturing as for writing, and in answer received an emphatic shake of the head. "I like the platform when I am there, but the thought of it makes me shudder," said Mr. Clemens, momentarily collapsing into his chair; "the prospect of it is dreadful."

"Then I presume you prepare carefully for your lectures?"—"Yes, I am not for one moment going to pretend I do not. I don't believe that any public man has ever attained success as a lecturer to paid audiences (mark the qualification), who has not carefully prepared, and has not gone over every sentence again and again until the whole thing is fixed upon his memory. I write my lecturers, and try to memorise them, but I don't always succeed. If I had a better memory it would be worse in some respects, for when one has to fill up an ellipsis on the spot, there is a spontaniety about the thing which is a considerable relief. I ought really to write the whole thing beforehand, but I don't do it, as I prefer to use material which has appeared in my books. The extracts, however, are seldom exactly the same as they are printed, but are adapted to circumstances. No, I don't localise, because to do that you want to be well posted up, and know exactly what you are about. You must be exactly prepared beforehand. I never pretend that I don't indent on my books for my lectures, for there is no object in doing that. It is all very well to talk about not being prepared, and trusting to the spirit of the hour. But a man cannot go from one end of the world to the other, no matter how great his reputation may be, and stand before paid houses in various large cities without finding that his tongue is far less glib than it used to be. He might hold audiences spell bound with unpremeditated oratory in past days when nothing was charged to hear him, but he cannot rely on being able to do so when they have paid for their seats and require something for the money unless he thinks all out beforehand."

"You ask me whether my memory has deserted me on the platform sometimes? Yes, it has sometimes entirely. And the worst of it is that, as I prefer to select things from my books, my remarks are often in the narrative form, and if you loose yourself in the narrative it is not very comfortable, because a tale should have an end somewhere. Still I have generally managed to get out of the difficulty in some way or other. It is really very curious to see what a man can do on the platform without the audience suspecting anything to be wrong. A case in point occurred in Paris a year ago. I began some opening remarks at one of my 'At Homes' there with an anecdote, as for some reason or another I wanted to fill up the time. I began telling the anecdote, but I found when halfway that my memory regarding it had gone. So I switched on to another line, and was soon leaving the half-told anecdote far behind. My wife and daughter were present, and I afterwards asked them whether they remembered the breakdown. They replied in the negative. I then asked whether they heard the finish of the anecdote with which I had begun my remarks, and they at once replied they had not. As you say, if anyone would be likely to discover a flaw, it would be my wife or my daughter, and when I found that they were unaware of the defect, I was quite satisfied that the audience in general knew nothing about it."

Conversation then followed on the copyright law of England and America and on Mr. Clemens' impressions of Australia. He also gave his opinions on the relations between England and America, but we reserve an account of that conversation to another issue.

It may be stated that the bookings for Mark Twain's "At Homes" at the Tivoli Theatre for Friday and Monday evenings have been very brisk. His Excellency Lord Sandhurst has intimated his intention of being present at the first "At Home." Mr. Clemens, and his wife and daughter, with Mr Smythe, the agent, leave Bombay on Wednesday next for a tour in the North-West Provinces.

THE COTTON DUTIES QUESTION.

LEGISLATION TO BE INTRODUCED TO-DAY.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, BART., has received the following telegram from the Finance and Commerce Department:—"A legislative measure will be introduced to-morrow, Thursday, and full explanations regarding it together with the Bills themselves, have been sent to Bombay for delivery to interested persons. At the same time the Collector of Customs will deliver them at 11 o'clock. This is the only method in which the proposed legislation can be laid before the public or the parties interested."

The following telegram was, yesterday, addressed by the Bombay Millowners' Association to the Government of India:—"The Association, having had under consideration urgent representations received from all the weaving mills in Bombay, would desire respectfully to endorse and approve the telegram despatched by them through Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, yesterday, and would further beg leave to emphasize the objections urged in para. 93 of the Association's letter of the 7th January, against an amendment of the Cotton Duties Act and the Import Tariff Act on the lines therein referred to."

DEPARTURE OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP MALABAR, under the Command of Captain G. N. A Pollard, will sail to-day for England, with details, consisting of 27 officers, 13 ladies, and 5 children, 1,200 non-comissioned officers and men, 15 women, and 35 children. The following are the names of officers:—

Surg-Maj and Mrs A G ogbeganand 2 children, A M Staff
Surg-Maj C K Woods, A M Staff
Maj W G A Beatson, R A
Surg-Capt M Kelly, A M Staff
Capt and Mrs T E Fowle and child Bedford Regt
Capt Mrs A E Scarlett and infant, I S Corps
Capt G C J Stockwell, High L I
Capt W B Hickie, R Fusilliers
Capt M D Graham, Northampton
Capt H F E Palmer, I S Corps
Surg-Capt Mrs H N Dunn, A M Staff
Lieut H McK Patterson, I S Corps
Lieut Mrs A Badcock, I S Corps
Lieut R C Wellesley, R H A
Lieut E L Mackenzie, R Sussex
Lieut H B Rattray, I S Corps
Lieut J L Powys, Oxford R I
Lieut C Toogood, Border Regt
Lieut E J Christie, R I Rifles
Lieut F B Maurice, Derby Regt
Lieut M Biddulph, R A
Lieut and Mrs J Goulding, R W Kent
Lieut L M R Deas, York L I
Lieut E M Peck, R I Rifles
Assist Paymaster W Cooper, Royal Navy
Lieut E G D de Labilliere, I S Crops
Lieut C J Eccles, 16th Lancers
Sister J E Jones, I N Service
Sister M J F Stafford, I N Service
Sister R C Skinner, I N Service
Wife of Lieut M A Young, R A
Wife of Vty, Lieut J Farmer, A V D
Wife of Capt Carnegy & child I S Corps
Wife of Surg-Lt G G C Hunter, I M S

THE MAHARAJA OF DATIA.

THE 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry will detail a guard-of-honour of fifty rank-and-file, with band and regimental colours, under the command of a native officer to parade at the Government House, Malabar Point, at 1 o'clock, this afternoon, to receive his Highness the Maharaja of Datia, on the occasion of his visit to his Excellency the Governor. His Highness will be received with general salutes.

A guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file, belonging to the 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry will be drawn up, with band and regimental colours, under the command of a British officer at the residence of his Highness the Maharaja of Datia at Walkeshwar, this morning, to receive his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of his return visit to his Highness the Maharaja of Datia. His Excellency will be received with general salutes on arrival and departure.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB DANCE.

THE annual dance in connection with the Bombay City Police Club was held at the Town Hall last night, and was attended by over 400 persons. The Bombay Police Club committee were busy all day decorating the huge pillars, the light frames, the organ platform, and the door-ways, the result being that the hall was changed into a Nabob's drawing-room, with sofas and cushion chairs for the fatigued ladies to take a little rest upon. The whole of the floor was canvassed, and the pillars were concealed under evergreens and palm-leaves. Banners and buntings were artistically hanged. The flower-pots were arranged with taste, and the chandeliers gave the hall the appearance of an apartment in Aladin's palace. The committee worked hard, but the chief credit was due to Mr. Harry Brewin, who acted, in concert with Mr. Holdway, the honorary secretary of the club, and was seen running about the whole time personally superintending the arrangements. Besides these two gentlemen, Messrs. Mynn, Stanford, Williamson, Moore, Hack, Walton, Gannon, and Monaham contributed in the work of decorating the hall, which was very nicely done.

Exactly at nine o'clock the guests began to assemble and passed from underneath an arch, which bore the inscription "Welcome" in floral letters. In front of the entrance and on the organ was hung the motto of the Police Club, "Semper Paratus," in gold letters.

Shortly after 9 o'clock dancing commenced, which consisted of the following dances:—

Dances.

1	Quadrille	La Via Parisienne
2	Polka	See Me Dance
3	Waltz	Eldorado
4	Lancers	Blue Beard
5	Schottische	Bright Dreams
6	Waltz	Toreador
7	Mazurka	My Loving One
8	Quadrille	Lights of London
9	Iolanthe	Pas de Quatre
10	Polka	Tougler
11	D'Alberts	
	1 Iolanthe 2 Waltz	Supper
12	Schottische	Adelina
13	Lancers	The Mikado
14	Polka	Black and Tan
15	Waltz	Comrades
16	Quadrille	La Grand Entres
17	Iolanthe	Barn Dance
18	Mazurka	New Year
19	Waltz	Il Bacio
20	D'Alberts	
21	Schottische	The Lightening
22	Galop	Encore

The Watson's Hotel provided the supper, to which the guests adjourned at midnight. The following was the menu:—

Consomme Royal
Bouchees de Prince
Aspic de Sole a la Bateliere
Filet de Boeuf a la gelee
Pate de Faisan
Dinde et Jambon
Agneau sauce Menthe
Canard Sauvage
Langue de Boeuf
Salade Moscovite
Gelee au Marasquino
Glace vanille et Framboise
Glace au Cafe
Gateau Assortis
Petits Fours
Dessert
Cafe

Dancing was kept up till the early hours of the morning, and everyone left carrying with them pleasing remembrances of the event.

THE first snowfall of the season at Simla, began on Saturday at about 10 a.m., and lasted all day. Apparently the snowfall extended lightly to Mussoorie, Chakrata and Ranikhet. Sunday was brilliantly fine and the snow melted fast.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As in Madras, so in Bombay two military districts will fall vacant during the current year. The Poona District, which of course is the big command of Western India, has to be given up by Major-General Hollingshead Blundell at the end of March; while the other vacancy, Nagpore, does not occur till November, when Brigadier-General J. Gatacre relinquishes command. The first is a British, the second an Indian vacancy. The future of the Nagpore District must be a matter of some doubt. The cantonment of Kamptee has lost all the political importance it had before the spirit of Mahratta disaffection was extinct, and its outstations at Raipur and Sambalpur are planted amongst some of the most quietly-thriving people in India, and might be withdrawn at any moment without the slightest risk. Kamptee itself is a poor troop station, and the gunners would gladly see the one battery that is kept there withdrawn. When this change, so long contemplated, has been carried out, Nagpore could hardly continue to support a Brigadier and would probably be made over to a Colonel on the Staff.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Sale, M. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. McArthur, R.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Marine Branches); Surgeon-Major J. B. Gibbons, M.D., Superintendent, Campbell Medical School, and professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College, Calcutta; Mr. W. H. Arden Wood, B.A., Principal, La Martiniere College, Calcutta; Mr. E. M. Wheeler, M.A., Senior Tutor, Bishop's College, Calcutta; Shams-ul-ulama Ataur Rahman, Superintendent, Office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; Babu Sureshprasad Sarbhadikari, M.D.; Rai Jyotindranath Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L., and Babu Lalbihari Mitra, M.A., B.L.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, a nephew of the late statesman, has arrived in Calcutta in the interests of the Linotype Company, of which he is a Director. Mr. Bright proposes to erect a complete set of the linotype machinery in Calcutta, and to show it in working order. It may not be generally known that the *Times*, with the exception of the advertisement portion, has for several years past been entirely set up by machinery, which is now used extensively by the large book printing firms at home. The machines used in Printing House Square can set up from 6,000 to 13,000 types per hour, and upon this the linotype invention is an immense advance. It is not too much to say that the linotype process is likely to revolutionise the printing trade, which is rapidly adopting it everywhere, the inducements being improved workmanship, saving of time, and a large reduction of expense.

THE Government of India are so often attacked—unjustly perhaps sometimes as often justly—for the dilatory and unbusinesslike way in which they deal with any scheme for Public Works extensions, that it must be satisfactory to them the Allahabad paper thinks to find one Railway Company testifying in the most flattering way to their promptitude and despatch. At the recent half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway the Chairman, Mr. S Hoare, M. P., in the Course of his speech said pointedly in connection with the recently sanctioned extentions of the system to Calcutta and Cuttack: "I think I ought to mention how much we are indebted to the Public Works administration whose suggestions and views have been of the utmost advantage. It must be to the distinguished head of the department a source of gratification that the initial steps in this great work should have been achieved." In this case there is no doubt but that Sir Charles Pritchard and the Railway Secretariat deserve all the thanks that the Chairman of the Bengal-Nagpur board was able to offer them: but it is a little unfortunate that expressions of such tenor should at once catch the attention by their exceeding rarity and strangeness.

WE regret to hear that General Sanford met with rather a serious accident last week while inspecting the Roorkee garrison. After passing down the line he was cantering to the saluting post when his horse shied at the flags, and his hind legs slipping, he fell to the ground, rolling over its rider. The General was picked up and taken to the hospital in a dooly which was in attendance. Dr. Young pronounced the left arm to be broken below the elbow, an ankle and a wrist sprained. Before being removed in the dooly General Sanford directed Colonel Brownrigg, A. A.-G., to go on with the inspection. The General has been in great pain, but a telegram from Roorkee, on Saturday, says that he is progressing favourably.

THE self-acting petroleum carriage, of which we published an account some weeks ago, is not after all, destined to suppersede the tonga ponies on the road from Katgodam to Naini Tal Brewery as was promised. The gradient is too much for it, only permitting an average speed of some four miles an hour, which is not good enough. So the experiment meditated by the local railway company has been abandoned.

THE returns of the gross earnings of Indian Railways for the past nine months of the current financial year have just been issued. As compared with the similar period of 1894, the improvement works out to nearly 47¼ lakhs, five-sixths of which are credited to two lines, the East Indian as usual coming first with nearly 21 lakhs and the North-Western being close up with nearly 20 lakhs. The Bombay-Baroda line also maintains its reputations with an increase of over 11¼ lakhs; the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways are each between five and six to the good; while the South Indian and Burma lines are severally credited with over four lakhs. On the other side of the account the most notable falling away is on the Rajputana-Malwa system, 11 lakhs; the Oudh and Rohilkhand, nearly 7½ lakhs; Indian Midland nearly 6¼ lakhs; the Great Indian Peninsula nearly 6 lakhs; and the Rajpura-Bhatinda 3¾ lakhs. The feature most worthy of notice in these returns is that the unlucky Great Indian Peninsula line has gained much of the ground lost in the first quarter of the year. Thus its earnings from July 1st to December 31st were well over 8 lakhs in excess of those in the corresponding period of 1894, and the traffic continued steadily to expand during the closing weeks of the calendar year.

THE Lahore District assault-at-arms came off successfully at Mian-Mir on Friday and Saturday. Among the British troops the Seaforth Highlanders took the first place in most of the team competitions. At the close of the proceedings yesterday Major-General Sir George Wolseley, addressing a few words of congratulation to the competitors, said the feats of arms witnessed enabled him to feel proud that he had in his district some of the best regiments, batteries and battalions in her Majesty's Army, both British and Indian. The General then distributed the prizes.

AT Bangalore on Saturday morning a butler, employed in the Surgeon's Mess, shot a young native girl, who was engaged to marry him, and then took his own life. Jealousy is said to be the cause.

Now that a settlement over the Mekong question has been arrived at, and the rivalry between England and France on the northern border of Siam has ceased, writes a contemporary one may look forward to the friendly linking up of the two telegraph systems which have so closely approached each other in the last few months. The French wire has reached Luangprabang and the Indian line was laid to a point little more than 150 miles away last summer. The gap can be bridged now without the least difficulty if our neighbours will continue their line, and this they are sure to do without delay. There will then be an alternative telegraph route by land to the further east from India, and it is urgently needed, for the Moulmein-Bankok line is constantly interrupted. The maintenance of the latter wire is most difficult; more particularly during the rains, for it passes through malarious jungles and the repairing-staff suffer severely from the climate. The Burma-Annam Telegraph should be through a few months hence, for we cannot imagine any good reasons that can be advanced against its construction.

OWING to the continued interruption to the Batoum-Tiflis section of the Transcaucasian Railway, there is an enormous block of transit merchandise at the Black Sea terminus, and even when through communication is restored it will take many weeks to clear off the goods accumulation. According to the latest report of the damage done to the line by the recent storms and floods, it appears that 125,000 square yards of railway embankment were washed away, 12,000 versts of the permanent way were utterly destroyed, five large and seven small bridges were carried bodily away, and in one instance a railway station and stores were literally razed and not a vestige of them left. The damage is estimated at upwards of 3,000,000 roubles.

THE correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" says that a committee of engineers has been sent by the Paris Municipality to Geneva to study the possibility of leading the water of the lake to Paris. The waterworks are to furnish Paris with two million square metres of water per day; the conduits will be 540 kilometres long, and will cost 500 million francs. The authorities at Geneva, it is said, are against the plan, fearing the consequences to the lake, but their resistance is not worth much, as a part of the shore of the lake belongs to France.

THE most rapidly progressive industrial centre in the Russian Empire, writes an Odessa correspondent, is Lodz, in the Government of Petrikau, in Poland, commonly and deservedly known as the Russian Manchester. Thirty years ago Lodz was little more than an overgrown village, whilst it now has a population of over 300,000 souls. Within the borough radius there are no fewer than 719 manufactories and other industrial establishments, employing 78,000 workpeople, and annually producing goods to the value of 145,000,000 roubles. Within the suburban rayon of the town there are 221 factories, besides 112 at Sgersh, and 91 at Pabianitze, two adjoining localities. The Government of Petrikau contains altogether 2,268 mills and manufactories, employing 172,000 workpeople, and giving a yearly output valued at 246,000,000 roubles. In the town of Lodz 118 factories annually produce woollen goods to the value of 28,000,000 roubles, whilst the various products of 56 cotton mills are valued at 45,000,000 roubles. The majority of the large manufacturers and manufacturing companies are foreigners. The old and important trade of Moscow is every year declining before the strong and successful competition of Lodz.

REGARDING the expulsion from Greece and the arrest of Baron von Hammerstein, lately editor of the Berlin "Kreuzzeitung," A correspondent in that city says: I learn that the Berlin police had known for many weeks past the whereabouts of Baron von Hammerstein. He was tracked first to the Tyrol, where he had with him his wife and daughters, and then to the island of Corfu. From there he kept up till lately a lively correspondence with Berlin, and received newspapers and letters. Police Commissary Wolff was sent to Corfu to watch the Baron, whose extradition from the island would have been most difficult, but when he arrived the bird had flown. Wolff followed him to Sicily, and then back to Greece, whence Hammerstein has been expelled, as already stated. On the arrival of the Lloyd steamer, on which he was placed, at Brindisi, he was formally arrested, there being an extradition treaty between Italy and Germany. In the prison here accommodation for Baron von Hammerstein has already been prepared. He will have the same cell which Professor Graef, the painter of the famous picture "The Fairy Tale." which gave rise to a sensational trial several years ago, occupied, and where also Professor Geffcken was confined.

A LONDON correspondent writes: "What shall we do with our crossing-sweepers? In the City of Mud (generally spelt Lud), especially during the present season, they present a serious daily difficulty. If you ignore them, you commit an injustice. If you pay them, please to calculate the cost. In Piccadilly and Pall Mall the cross-thoroughfares, each guarded by a sentinel sweeper with a broom, are so numerous that one halfpenny deposited as conscience money at each station would treble the cost of an omnibus, and go more than half way to pay a short cab-fare. If, in an age of companies, a crossing-sweeping company cannot be formed, to combine crossings and issue clean boot coupons, good for the day and any street, or the hundred and one vestries will not take up this great mud question, we must shirk the mendicant sweeper or wallow in the mire."

IN the open field and in face of the enemy, the usual and simple tactic of the Abyssinians is to deliver their attack in full force, supported by cavalry on either wing. The impetuosity of their onslaught is terrific, and they always reserve their fire until within close range of the enemy. When opposed only by infantry, the expertly wielded lances of their cavalry, which closes in on both wings at the first shock, have a deadly and demoralising effect upon any but highly trained foes. The sudden rush of the Abyssinians may, of course, be checked or repulsed by such excellent artillery as the colonists and Italian troops in Erythrea possess and the Ethiopian army lacks, but the latter are nevertheless formidable enemies when well handled by their leaders. Of the various Abyssinian military chiefs, Captain Sviagin says Ras Alula is undoubtedly the foremost and most accomplished tactician. This veteran and hero of the Ethiopian legions is now in his sixtieth year, but of powerful stature, well-knit physique, and imposing presence. Captain Sviagin describes him as a modern Scipio Africanus.

So many busy brains have been at work endeavouring to solve the problem of a light, easy-running, and inexpensive automatic vehicle for the road since the famous competition of these horseless carriages last year in France, that great interest will attach to a similar trial of strength organized for the new year that is now upon us. A Committee of the Automobile Club of Paris are engaged in drawing up the rules of the new competition. Last year, it will be remembered, the course was from Paris to Bordeaux, a favourite route for cyclist races. It is proposed, however, to try new roads this year, and a longer course, and it has been practically decided that while the starting point will again be Paris, the destination will be Marseilles. It has also been determined that night travelling shall be forbidden, for fear of accidents. Each vehicle will thus have only so many hours a day to run. The prizes last year amounted to 4,000*l.*, but they are expected to greatly exceed this for the forthcoming race.

AMONG other special articles in the January number of "The Theatre" is a sketch of the history and personnel of the Green Room Club, by Mr. Frederick Hawkins, which will be found to contain some amusing theatrical anecdotes; also a paper on the recent representation of "The Comedy of Errors," in Gray's Inn Hall, together with a retrospective glance at the revival in the same classic locality of "The Masque of Flowers," contributed by Mr. Arthur a Beckett, Master of the Revels on the latter occasion. With these is an article on "The Decadence of Pantomime," by Mr. Charles Dickens, who from a comparison of past and present productions in this field, draws the conclusion that "old English pantomime" is dead, though the art of pantomimic acting is not yet lost to the world, as shown by the performance of Mdlle. Jane May and the Martinetti troupe. Mr. Dickens is of opinion that a little study in the school of these artists would teach young actors the simple lesson that arms may be moved with advantage from the shoulder as well as from the elbow—whereby we might get rid of one of the awkwardest, ugliest, and commonest of modern stage tricks. These and other substantial contributions are accompanied by portraits of Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Esmond, together with the usual feuilleton, criticisms on new plays, and theatrical news at home and abroad.

HUNDREDS of Italian emigrants are now in Genoa awaiting their embarkation for America, more, it is stated, than have ever been known before to emigrate at one time. The Italian authorities are about to conclude new contracts for the transport of emigrants to Brazil, the numbers of which are steadily increasing. An Italian paper states that these contracts will be for the transport of no less than one million emigrants during the next ten years, with an average of 100,000 per annum.

ALLEGED ILLEGALITY OF THE HOUSE-TAX IN SURAT.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

AN appeal to the High Court by the Surat Municipality against a decision given in August last by Mr. V. V. Paranjpe, First-class Subordinate Judge of Surat, enjoining the Municipality against levying and recovering the house-tax from Ochhavram Jumnadas, the plaintiff in the suit, was called on, yesterday, before the Hon. Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah, appeared for the appellant, the Surat Municipality; and Mr. Basil Scott, with Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, Mr. N. V. Gokhle and Mr. N. M. Samanth, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent. Mr. Nanu Miyan, the Secretary of the Surat Municipality, was also present in court with his vakil.

Mr. Macpherson, in opening the case for the appellant, stated the circumstances under which the appeal was preferred. In the court of the First-class Subordinate Judge of Surat, Mr. V. V. Paranjpe, in August last, the plaintiff, Ochhavram Jumnadas, sued the Surat City Municipality to have thus enjoined against levying any house-tax from him. Plaintiff alleged that for the house set forth in the plaint, he, on the 14th August, 1894, received from the defendant a bill for payment, within fifteen days, of Re. 1-2-0 as the first instalment of the tax since 1st April, 1894; that, under section 21 of Bombay Act VI. of 1873, the Municipality could impose taxes for the purposes of the Act, but that there was no purpose at all for imposing such a tax, and that, therefore, it was illegal. He further stated that, in the notification of 3rd December, 1893, it ought to have been shown for what purpose the tax was to be imposed; that it was also necessary to mention in it the amount that was required for the purpose; that the nature of the tax ought to have been specified, that is to say, it ought to have been specified whether the tax was to be levied according to the market value of household property or on its value according to rental; that, therefore, the notification being illegal, the tax could not be levied. It was alleged that rule 15 as to exemptions from the tax was vague and uncertain; that as it had not been amended through Government once refused to sanction it, the tax could not be levied; that the notification not being in accordance with the resolution of the general meeting of 22nd November, 1892, it was void; and the tax could not be levied. Plaintiff further alleged that no report was made to Government after the passing of the resolution to impose the tax as it ought to have been made according to section 21 of the Act, that, therefore, also the imposition was illegal; that the provisions of section 21 had not been followed, inasmuch as the Municipality did not express their opinion regarding each objection taken to the notification; that it did not consider the objections at all; that though it was said that the sanction of Government had been obtained for the imposition of the tax, the plaintiff said that no such sanction had been received by the Municipality; and that, therefore, also the defendant could not levy the tax. It was also alleged that even if any such sanction had been obtained, it was for the reasons given illegal and void. Plaintiff also submitted that the defendant could not impose the tax without framing rules under clause (h) of section 32 of Act II. of 1884 and in accordance with section 21 of Act VI. of 1873; that no such rules having been framed after the sanction alleged to have been obtained, the tax could not be levied. Plaintiff then submitted that the particulars mentioned in the notification of 20th December, 1893, ought to have been given in the notification of 3rd December, 1893; that this latter notification could not be amended by that of 20th December, 1893, even though Government sanction was obtained to the latter. Further it was submitted that the rules framed under clause (h), section 32 of Act II. of 1884 could not be given in the notification issued in accordance with section 21 of Act VI. of 1873, and that even though they might have been sanctioned by Government, they were void; that no rules were framed under clause (h), section 32, Bombay Act II. of 1884 before the notification of 20th December, 1893; that the notification given as to amendments of the rules under the said clause was misleading; and finally, that even if Government had sanctioned the rules about which such notification was given, they were void; and hence the suit. The Municipality answered that it could impose the tax with the approval of Government; that it had been imposed for purposes mentioned in section 34 of the Act; and that it could impose one tax in lieu of another; that the house-tax has been legally imposed; that all particulars required to be notified by section 21 of Act VI. of 1873 were notified; that it was not necessary to say in the notification for what purposes the tax was imposed; that it was not necessary also to mention in it the amount that was required to be raised; that rule 15 as to exemption is explicit enough and that it was sanctioned by Government, there being no necessity for amending it; that in considering the objections, the provisions of the Act were complied with; that it is false to say that the objections were not considered; that Government, by its resolution No. 1699 of 12th May, 1893, has sanctioned the levying of the tax, and that the sanction has been received by the Municipality; that everything was done legally with the sanction of Government, and that it is entitled to levy the tax; that the rules have been legally formed and legally sanctioned; that everything that it has to do is provided for in the rules; that the Bill has been legally presented, and that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief sought, that everything done by it was done in a legal manner; but that this and other similar suits are brought at the instigation of the anti-house-tax party, and that the suit cannot lie before the giving to the Municipality of the notice required by section 48 of Act II. of 1884.

The issues framed by the Subordinate Judge were as follows:—(1) Was it necessary to mention in the notification the purpose for which the tax was to be imposed, and the amount that was to be raised by means of it? And does the omission of mention of these things make the notification as well as the imposition of the tax illegal? (2) Has the tax been imposed for any, and which of the purposes mentioned in section 24 of the Municipal Act? (3) Are the notifications and rules, and the imposition of the tax illegal on account of the other reasons given in the plaint? or are they free from the objections urged against them, and are they legal and valid? (4) Ought the notice under section 48 of Act II. of 1884 to have been given before the institution of the suit; and no such notice being alleged to have been given, is the suit maintainable or not? (5) Is the plaintiff entitled to the relief sought? And (6) Is the tax legally imposed? The Subordinate Judge recorded his findings on these issues as follows:—(1) It was necessary to state the purpose of the tax, but not the whole amount to be raised, in the notification. The omission to state the purpose renders the imposition of the tax illegal. (2) It does not appear from the proceedings of the Municipality for what purpose the tax was imposed. (3) The imposition of the tax is also illegal, because the nature of it, that is the principle on which it was to be imposed, was not stated; because the notification was different from the resolution of the meeting of the 22nd November, 1892, and because all the objections of the people were not considered. (4) It was not necessary to give notice under section 48 of Act II. of 1884. (5) The plaintiff is entitled to the relief. And (6) The tax is not legally imposed. Before proceeding to consider the points in issue, the Subordinate Judge stated the several stages, through which the tax in question passed before it received the final sanction of Government. The Municipality of Surat was first constituted under Act XXVI. of 1850. After that Act was repealed by Bombay Act VI. of 1873, it came to be regarded as constituted under the latter enactment. Before the tax in the question was imposed, the income of the Municipality was derived from six different sources, namely—(1) octroi, (2) excise, (3) conveyance duties, (4) tolls, (5) halakore cess, and (6) license fees. In the year 1890, it was thought desireable to supply the town with pure water. But the then financial state of the Municipality was not such as to meet the costs of constructing water-works, so a committee was appointed to devise means of raising the necessary funds. Mr. Winchester, the then collector and the president, was at the head of the committee and it was accordingly named the Winchester Committee. It recommended that the money should be raised by means of loans. It deprecated any increase in the octroi duties, because it was said, the Government was averse to indirect taxation of that nature. It, therefore, proposed, as a means to repay the loans to impose a new tax on houses, at a certain percentage of their values, taken at twenty times the annual rent. No action seems to be taken on this recommendation, and the report of the committee was accordingly dropped. In the year 1891 a new committee was appointed under the authority of a resolution passed at the general meeting of the Municipality of the 3rd August, 1891, to revise the whole scheme of taxation. It proposed a partial reduction in octroi duties "with a view to assisting trade," and "to supply the deficit thus caused" and "to secure a yearly income to meet the cost of new water-works," it recommended a "system of light direct taxation" in the shape of house and property tax. It also suggested the abolition of the halalcore cess as a separate levy. The principle of taxing houses, as recommended by this committee, was however different from that which was suggested by the Winchester's Committee. It recommended that both the present value (either actual or assumed) and the original cost, should be taken into account in fixing the values. It accordingly drafted a new scheme comprising all sorts of taxes and submitted it for the consideration of the Municipality. This report of the committee was considered by the Municipality in its general meeting, held on the 17th and 18th May, 1892. When sections 4 and 5 of the proposed scheme, which related to house-tax and halalcore cess, respectively, came on for discussion, two of the commissioners proposed that "the consideration of the same be postponed till the question of water-supply had been finally decided in all its details." This proposal was however rejected and the scheme as suggested by the committee was adopted. Objections of the people were then invited by issuing a notice as required by section 2 (clause 1) of Bombay Act VI. of 1873. Several petitions numbering 2347 were sent in by the people. A committee was appointed to prepare a summary of objections contained in these petitions. The committee prepared a summary and submitted it for the consideration of the Municipality. It came before the special general meeting held on the 22nd July, 1892. Some of the petitioners had questioned the power of the Municipality to levy additional taxes and a house and property tax in particular. Objections to the legality of the notice issued to the people under section 21 and to the necessity and propriety of the tax were also taken. In the face of such legal objections the Municipality thought it proper to refer the matter to Government with a view to obtain their advice and also the advice of the Legal Remembrancer, before proceeding further under clause 2 of section 21 of the abovementioned Act. Mr. Lely, the collector and president, in forwarding the abovementioned proceedings of the Municipality, made remarks on the principle of valuation in assessing houses and properties. He observed that in the opinion of the Municipal Commissioners, in which, he entirely concurred, a rental basis was not suited to the circumstances of Surat and so they proposed to make the assessment on the capital value. He requested the Government to favour the Municipality with their views, on the principles involved in the taxation scheme and to obtain for its guidance, the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer on the several points of law raised by the petitions of objections, so that it might proceed under section 21 of the Act by giving a fresh notice of the scheme amended, if necessary, in deference to such views and opinions. The Government by their resolution of the 31st October, 1892, expressed their approval of the capital value-principle, as more suitable to the peculiar circumstances of Surat. It also procured the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer and sent it to the Municipality; and advised it to lose no time in preparing a revised scheme of taxation, trusting that it would find no further difficulty in doing it as it had before it, the views of Government on the principles involved and the opinion on legal points, holding the objections of people as untenable. What followed next, formed the main subject of inquiry demanding a judicial decision in this as well as in several other suits of the similar nature. On receipt of the abovenamed Government resolution and the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer, a notice under the signature of the Secretary was issued calling a special general meeting to be held on the 23rd November, 1892. In that notice the Government resolution with the Legal Remembrancer's opinion was set down as the first subject to be transacted at the meeting. In the meeting assembled in accordance with the above notice the Government resolution and the Legal Remembrancer's opinion were read. Then the revised scheme of taxation was brought on for discussion. House and property tax with which this inquiry in concerned, formed the fourth section of that scheme. In connection with it, it was proposed by the Commissioner and seconded by another that "the following schedule of house and property tax be adopted and steps taken under section 21 of the Municipal Act VI. of 1873." Then follows rule 1 giving the classification schedule. Next after that are given Rules 2 to 16 and lastly comes the resolution saying: "Carried by a majority of 16 to 3." Next in order comes the notification of the 23rd November, 1892, giving notice of the house and property tax schedule proposed to be added to Appendix B of Municipal Rules. Then the rules from 1 to 16 including the schedule are quoted as given in the abovenamed resolution. It should be noted that in the first line of section 10 the words following wholly "as given in this notification, are vacant or unproductive," while in the resolution they are "vacant and unproductive." Numerous objections came in from the people. For the purpose of considering them, as required by section 21 clause (2) a special general meeting was called to meet on the 20th December, 1892. A meeting was accordingly held on that date, and it was unanimously resolved that the petitions of objections numbering 6283 should be laid on the municipal table for 21 days for perusal and consideration by the Commissioners. Another special, general meeting was called for the 14th January, 1893, by notice to consider the objections. When the meeting assembled on that date a proposition was, with the consent of the president moved by one commissioner and seconded, by another, that the Municipality having considered the objections, is of opinion that they are invalid and that the rules passed at the meeting of the 23rd November, 1892, be forwarded for approval of superior authority. An amendment to this proposition was proposed to the effect that the scheme ought not to be submitted to Government, because it was liable to be upset by courts of law for certain illegalities contained therein. It was however lost. A second amendment was then proposed for the objections received from the people, being severally considered and disposed of. It too was not carried, being rejected by a majority of 16 to 2, seven commissioners not voting. One more amendment was brought to the effect that the printed petitions of objections only, be read, discussed and considered separately at a general meeting. It was however lost like the first two, the majority being of 16 to 4. Then the original proposition was carried by the majority of 16 to 7, one commissioner not voting. By this resolution a final approval of the Municipality was given to the revised scheme, which was adopted at the meeting of the 23rd November, 1892. It was then set forth in full in the proceedings of the 14th January, 1893. It should be observed that here also the words in the first line of rule 10 of section 4 are "vacant and unproductive." The proceedings of the 23rd November, 1892, of 20th December, 1892, and of the 14th January, 1893, were then sent by the Secretary of the Municipality with his letter dated the 16th January, to Mr. Lely, the collector and president, for obtaining sanction of Government to the scheme. Mr. Lely sent on these papers to theCommissioner, N.D., with his letter dated the 20th January, in which he made certain observations on the nature and merits of objections made by the people and on several points in the scheme itself. The Commissioner submitted them to Government, with the recommendation that the scheme might be sanctioned. In the meantime, a protest was made by some of the Municipal Commissioners who were opposed to the imposition of the tax. They complained that no opportunity was given to them to consider the objections of the people, and in fact they were not considered by the Municipal Corporation, as it was bound to do by clause (2) of section 21. This protest is dated the 2nd February, 1893, that is, after the scheme was finally passed by the Municipality on the 14th January. There was another protest of the 20th December, 1892, from eight of such commissioners. Both the protests were submitted to Government. The Commissioner, N.D., made remarks on the allegations contained in the protest defending the action of the Municipality and expressing his opinion that the objections were sufficiently considered. When all the papers were before Government they sanctioned all the rules which related to the house and property tax with the exception of rule 15, by their resolution No. 1699, dated the 12th May, 1893. The Government however reconsidered the subject on fresh representations coming from the Collector and the Divisional Commissioner, and arrived at the conclusion that rule 15, to which sanction was denied in the first instance and which conferred power on the managing committee to exempt wholly or partly a dwelling house on the ground of extreme poverty of the owner, was sufficiently precise. They accordingly in supersession of the orders passed in the resolution of the 12th May, sanctioned on the 21st June, 1893, all the rules from 1 to 16 in their entirety. Rule 3 conferred power on the managing committee to prepare classification lists of properties for each year, and it required the committee to employ an officer, specially selected by the Municipality for framing the list for the first year 1893-94. An officer was accordingly appointed by a general meeting of the Municipality held on the 1st June, 1893. It is a noteworthy circumstance that though there was a good deal of discussion as to what principle should be adopted in assessing the tax, whether the rental-principle or the capital-value-principle nothing was said about it either in the scheme, as first passed by the Municipality and then sanctioned by Government or in the notice of it given to the people under the first clause of section 21. The want of any authoritative direction on this point was probably felt, when the work of assessment actually commenced. The managing committee suggested certain modifications in the rules. At a special general meeting of the 25th November, 1893, it was resolved that the term "assessed" should be defined and the definition added to the rules. Another amendment was resolved upon for substituting the word "and" for "or" in the first line of rule 10 after the words "wholly vacant." Two more amendments were proposed to be made in rules 5 and 12. A notice of the amendment and additions was given and objections of the people were invited to the same. One objection came in. It was considered at a special general meeting of the 5th January, 1894. The additions and amendments were adopted and then submitted to Government for sanction. They having gone to Government through proper channels, were finally sanctioned by Government resolution of the 8th March, 1894. Thus the whole scheme of the house and property tax consisting of sixteen rules became complete on the 8th March, 1894. The work of assessing properties was however going on in the meantime, under certain directions given to the specially appointed Assessing Officer, as to how valuations should be made. These directions are filed in the case. They permitted the assessing officer to make valuations on consideration of rents as well as of other matters. It should be observed that the consideration of rent is wholly excluded by the definition of the term "assessed" as given in the rules. The work of preparing classification lists were finished on the 15th February, 1894, that is, before that definition and other amendments of the rules were sanctioned by Government. The classification lists were adopted by the managing committee after the date of the Government sanction (8th March, 1894). As required by rule 4, public notice was given to the effect that lists for the year 1894—95 would be ready on the 28th March, 1894. This is the history of the house and property tax, which is the subject matter of this and other suits.

Having considered the case in all its bearings as they presented themselves to him, the Subordinate Judge thus summarised the several points noticed and decided upon by him:—In a suit for injuction, it is not necessary to give notice of action to the defendant under section 48 of Act II. of 1884, because the suit is not in respect of anything done or purporting to have been done by the defendant in pursuance of the act, but it is for something threatened to do in future. A Municipality is competent to impose new taxes under section 21 of Act VI. of 1873, though the taxes imposed, under Act XXVI. of 1850 have not only remained unabolished or diminished, but increased by bringing in more revenue. The word "tax" is a generic term applying both to personal and real property. It includes the term "rate" the application of which is confined to real properties only. Though the word "rate" is not used in section 21 it is comprised in the word "tax." A Municipal Corporation, therefore is competent to impose a house and property tax. When a public body is by law authorized to impose a tax, and when the legality of any tax imposed by it, is questioned, the Civil Court has jurisdiction to enquire whether the machinery prescribed by law was properly applied, and to declare it illegal and restrain that body from recovering it, if the machinery is found not to be so applied. It has, however, no power to enquire whether the tax was necessary or is fair in its incidence, or to enquire whether it was wise and expedient to impose it. The Government under whose sanction, it is imposed, is the proper judge to decide these matters. Under section 27 clause (7) the presiding authority has power to allow matters to be discussed which are not mentioned in the notice calling the meeting. This power extends to general and also to special meetings called by the president. Though the subject of introducing the house-tax scheme in the meeting of the 23rd November,1892, was not on the Agenda paper, it did not invalidate the proceedings of that meeting. A Municipality can impose a tax only for the purposes of the Act. It is, therefore, necessary that the purpose of any proposed tax should appear on its proceeding. In the present case no purpose was stated in the proceedings of the 23rd November, 1892. Therefore the tax was not legal. To enable the people to take objection to a proposed tax, it is necessary for them to know the purpose and also other circumstances, making the tax necessary. The purpose ought to be stated in the notice given under section 31 clause (1). It not being stated in the present case, the tax is illegal. It is not necessary to state, nor is it possible to state the whole amount desired to be raised in the notice. The omission to state in the notice the principle on which the tax was to be assessed, rendered the tax illegal. Without such statement, it is not possible to know the nature of the tax of what amendment each property-holder will have to pay. The subsequent addition by defining the term "assessed" does not save the tax from being illegal. All the matters required by section 51 must be proposed and got sanctioned by one and the same process. The Government had no power to sanction rule 15 after it was "once" disapproved by them. It is ultra vires. But it does not interfere with the legality of other rules, if they are otherwise legal. All the objections of the people were not considered either in the meeting or out of the meeting. This circumstance render the tax illegal. The Municipality recorded its opinion in the proceeding, and that proceeding was forwarded by the Secretary with his report to the Collector. That was a sufficient report of its opinion. If at the time of imposing a tax rules are made for the mode of levying and recovering the same as was done in the present case, there is no necessity of making additional rules under section 32 clause (h) of Act II. of 1884. The assessment work was commenced, and finished before the rule under which properties are to be assessed was sanctioned by Government. It was also done on a principle other than what was sanctioned for this reason, and the assessment lists are not valid. Ordered.—The tax described in the plaint was not legally imposed. Therefore the defendant is enjoined against levying and recovering the same from the plaintiff costs on the defendant.

Mr. Macpherson, having stated the facts of the case and the history of the house-tax, proceeded to discuss the points which were decided against the Municipality. The learned counsel contended that it was not necessary to state the purpose of the tax according to section 21 of the Municipal Act. He also urged that the Municipality was not called upon to define the term "assessment," because if the assessment was wrong, the parties affected might have appealed to the Municipal authorities. The substitution of "or" for "and" in the expression "vacant and unproductive" did not affect the nature of the tax as was held by the Subordinate Judge. He decided that the objections of the people were not considered. In reply, Mr. Macpherson argued that, even if one member have read the objections, that was sufficient, because the subject had been discussed for years, and as a matter of fact, no new objection had been advanced by the parties. The learned counsel further remarked that the Municipality did send a report to Government. He argued that the "onus" lay on the plaintiff to prove that the action of the Municipality was not properly taken; and as they had proved that the steps taken by the Municipality were in accordance with the Act, it was for the plaintiff to prove those circumstances which vitiated the action of the Municipality. On these and other grounds of appeal, Mr. Macpherson contended that the judgment of the Subordinate Judge was not sustainable. The general grounds of appeal were in detail as follows:—That the sub-judge has erred in holding that the imposition of the tax in question was illegal on the ground that the purpose for which the tax was imposed was not stated in the notice of 3rd December, 1892. That he ought to have held that the provisions of section 21 of the District Municipal Act of 1873 did not require the purpose or purposes to be specified in the notice. (2) That in holding that the purposes of the tax ought to have been specified, the sub-judge has failed to construe correctly section 21 of the said Municipal Act. (3) That the sub-judge has overlooked exhibit 146 in holding that it did not appear from the proceedings of the Municipality for what purpose the tax was imposed. That he has erred also in holding that this document was not before the meeting of 23rd November, 1892. That he ought to have presumed that it was before the meeting in the absence of any evidence to the contrary (4) That the sub-judge was wrong in saying that it was contended for the Municipality that it was no business of the people to know the purposes for which the tax was imposed. That what was contended was that the Municipality was not bound by law to state in the notification to the people any specific purposes for which the tax was imposed, (5) That the sub-judge was wrong in holding that no notice under section 43 of the District Municipal Act II of 1884 was necessary from the plaintiff to the Municipality before the institution of the suit. (6) That the sub-judge was wrong in saying that there was no oral evidence to show that the papers relating to the house-tax scheme as described in the Agenda paper were circulate among the Commissioners, or that their contents brought to the notice of the Commissioners. (7) That the Lower Court is wrong in holding that the subject of the revised scheme of taxation was not in the Agenda paper exhibit 28. (8) That the comparison drawn by the sub-judge between the machinery prescribed by law for imposing a tax and the institution of an ordinary suit in a court of justice is exceedingly fanciful. That there is no such analogy between the two as held by the Lower Court. (9) That the decision of the Lower Court that the nature of the tax was not defined and could not be made out, is not correct. That the nature of the tax was explicit enough both when the scheme was originally adopted and when the amendments and additions were made and the word "assessed" defined as mentioned in exhibit 47. (10) That the Lower Court has erred in holding that want of definition of the word "assessed" in the scheme, as originally submitted to Government rendered the whole scheme invalid and that there was no valid scheme in existence when the word "assessed" was subsequently defined. (11) That the Lower Court has erred in holding the imposition of the tax to be illegal on the ground of the said amendment and additions being subsequently made. That there is nothing in law prohibiting such amendments and additions being made. (12) That the Lower Court ought to have held that the clerical error in rule 10 of which it speaks was duly rectified by exhibit 47 and that it did not mislead the people nor did it affect the nature of the tax. (13) That the sub-judge has failed to grasp the definition of the word "assessed" and the object of the defintition. That he has erred in not making out that advisedly open spaces were excluded from the definition of the term "assessed," and that purposely no particular mode was indicated for valuing open spaces as in the case of houses and buildings. (14) That the Lower Court is wrong in holding that the exclusion of open spaces from the definition of the term "assessed" rendered the tax illegal. (15) That the Lower Court has erred in holding that rule 15 was invalid, in that that Government withheld its sanction to it in the first instance and subsequently accorded the sanction without a fresh representation from the Municipality. (16) That the Lower Court ought to have held that the objections of the people were substantially considered by the Municipality, as required by law. That it was wrong in holding that they were not considered. (17) That the Lower Court ought to have accepted the statement of the Municipality as recorded in its proceedings that the objections were duly considered. That it was no business of the Court to inquire as to the way in which the objections were considered or as to the quantum of thought bestowed thereon. (18) That the decision of the Lower Court that the objections were not considered by the Commissioners is opposed to the weight of evidence. (19) That the Lower Court ought to have held that the Commissioners had sufficiently acquainted themselves with the nature of the objections and that they were competent to pronounce their opinion on the objections as to whether they were valid or invalid. (20) That the Lower Court has acted improperly and in contravention of the decisions of the High Courts in taking into consideration a Government circular. (21) That the Lower Court has erred in holding that the objection of the people ought to have been considered one by one and opinion pronounced on each. That there is nothing in law that enacts the necessity of such a course. (22) That the Lower Court is not justified in assuming that all the objections were not considered by the Municipdlity. That the Court has wrongly held in opposition to the weight of evidence that each and every objection was not considered by the Municipality. (23) That the Lower Court wrongly holds that there was misrepresentation on the part of the Municipality in amending the word "or" into "and" in rule 10 and obtaining the sanction of Government thereto and that it gives quite untenable reasons for so holding. (24) That the Lower Court was wrong in holding that the assessments were made in an irregular manner and before the term "assessed" was defined and the definition sanctioned by Government. It ought to have held that in contemplation of law the assessments, being adopted by the Municipality after Government gave its sanction were duly made in accordance with the definition of the word "assessed." (25) That even assuming that the assessments were made in an irregular manner the Lower Court ought to have held that it did not invalidate the imposition of the tax. (26) That the Lower Court was not called upon to decide whether the assessments were in general, proper or improper. That it had only to decide whether the plaintiff's house was not properly assessed. That the plaintiff having not raised any question as to the amount of the assessment of his house, the Court was wrong in entering into the question of assessment. (27) That having regard to the recorded evidence in the case, oral or documentary, the Lower Court ought to have presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the Municipality did every thing that was necessary to be done for the imposition of the tax in dispute. (28) That the Lower Court has acted contrary to law, equity, and good conscience in granting the injunction sued for. It ought to have held that the plaintiff had no cause of action for the injunction applied for. (29) That the Lower Court has erred in deciding that the Municipal Commissioners were individually defendants in the case and that the pleaders for the Municipality represented the Commissioners individually also. (30) That the decision of the sub-judge on the above point involves an absurdity inasmuch as in one of the consolidated cases decided by the judgment under appeal, the plaintiff is actually a Municipal Commissioner and by the aforesaid ruling he thus appears in the double capacity of plaintiff and defendant in the same case. And (31) That all the different points which the Lower Court has decided against the Municipality have been so decided contrary to law, equity, and good conscience and against the weight of evidence.

Mr. Scott, in addressing the Court on behalf of the plaintiff, contended that the purpose of the tax was not known even to some of the Commissioners themselves. The learned counsel referred to their depositions and shewed how widely their statements on the subject differed. Some said the tax was for water-works; others said it was for the introduction of octroi duties; others again said it was for general Municipal administrative purposes; and some that they did not know for what purpose the tax was wanted. The learned counsel said that the Agenda paper simply specified that the resolution of Government asking for the preparation of a fresh scheme, was to be considered; while, in fact, the house-tax scheme was for the first time sprung upon the Commissioners at the meeting without any previous notice to them. This action, counsel argued, was not at all in accordance with the spirit of the Municipal Act.

After lunch Mr. Scott continued his address. He said that the resolution of the Municipality sanctioning the house-tax scheme was a bad resolution, because the Municipality did not make up its mind as to what purpose the tax was intended for. The evidence itself showed that the Municipal Commissioners were themselves ignorant of the purpose. If the purpose were not stated the Municipality would go on heaping surplus upon surplus and the ratepayers would have no opportunity to object.

According to the Municipal Act a notification of intention embraced notice of the purpose of the Act. The general spirit of the enactment seemed to be rather to afford opportunity to every member of the public to know the purpose of the taxation. Mr. Gibbs in introducing the old act made observation to the same effect in council. It was essential to define the principle on which the tax was to be assessed, but as a matter of fact that was not done. The principle on which the houses were actually assessed was different from one which received sanction of Government. The assessment according to one was based upon the principles of the rental value whereas the assessment actually sanctioned, took into consideration the present value and original cost. It was also necessary to specify exemption, which was proposed to allow, but as a matter of fact the error in the expression "vacant and unproductive" was a very important error and altogether misled the public because the proposal met with the acceptance of the public, as they thought that ancestral homes occupied by their owners were not to he taxed being unprotective and yielding rent. Each objection ought to have been considered by the Municipality and definite opinion on each objection should have been forwarded to Government. But the Municipality virtually refused to consider the objections. The proceeding of the meeting at which the objections were declared to be invalid lasted for only half an hour. The protest sent subsequently by the seven Municipal Commissioners showed that the objections were not considered by the Municipality. Some of the English petitions showed the nature of the objections raised by the people. The depositions of several witnesses were then referred to for the purpose of showing that as a matter of fact no objections were considered at the meeting.

The analyses of the petition sent to the Municipal Secretary and the analyses of the objections simply showed who were the writers and signatories and what was the language in which they were written. Mr. Scott also contended that as the assessment list was invalid no taxation could he levied on that basis.

Mr. Scott had not finished his remarks when the Court adjourned the matter until Wednesday next.

WILLISON'S CIRCUS.

THIS circus has rapidly become very popular, large and appreciative audiences gathering every evening. The Japanese acrobats and jugglers are doing wonders. The circus also boasts of equestrian artistes of no mean order. The lady artistes are all pretty and graceful in their respective acts. Miss Freda Wilson, Miss Alice Wallett, and Miss Frederica are lovely dancers. Mr. Willison also possesses a number of funny fellows, and the clowns and lunatic dummy break the dullness and monotony of the show by mirthmaking and humorous hits. The plan of the box office is at Mr. C. Mitchell's Meadows Street, where seats can be reserved.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Perim Obock interrupted.
Cable St. Thome Loanda interrupted.
Teheran route right.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Laurenzo Marquis Durban restored.

A BERLIN correspondent states that the four men who saved Princess Frederick Leopold, sister of the German Empress, and her companion from drowning whilst skating have been handsomely rewarded. The Prince sent for them to the castle, and handed them each a hundred pounds. They will also be proposed for the medal for saving life. The situation of the Princess and her Lady-in-Waiting, as described in the official account of the accident, was extremely critical just before they were rescued. Thanks to her strong constitution, the accident has had no evil results to the Princess.

THE watch of Lord Lovat, the last victim of the executioner's axe in England, which, as was recently noted in the *Westminster Gazette*, has been discovered in the ruins of an old house in Newton-street, Holborn, notorious at one time as the abode of criminals of the worst type, has had an eventful history; but the prevailing opinion that it has been lost since the lifetime of its original owner seems far from correct. According to a correspondent who writes on this subject it has been in the possession of private individuals until a comparatively recent period, and he gives the following interesting facts concerning its history. Some thirty-five years ago the watch was in the possession of a distant relative of Lord Lovat, it having been handed down from generation to generation for over a hundred years. At that time, however, the then owner of the watch was in temporary pecuniary embarrassment, and gave the valued relic, one of a number he possessed at the time as security for a small loan; but when shortly afterwards, on getting uneasy at the watch being out of his own hands, he managed to obtain the money to redeem it, he was informed by the gentleman in whose hands the watch had been placed that it had been stolen from him, and that he had been entirely unsuccessful in his endeavours to discover its whereabouts. The son of the before-mentioned gentleman, who has in his possession at the present time the cap in which Lord Lovat was executed, as well as some seals and other interesting relics of the famous Jacobite, has recognised the watch as the one at one time belonging to his father, and is now in communication with the manager of the Holborn Restaurant, in the hope that he may recover the relic, which is of such great family interest. Other claims have been made besides the above, but on entirely different grounds, principally by claimants of Lord Lovat's estate.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effects as PETER'S SANTO-LICURA. Is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Rs. 1-2 and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay

THE JAMNAGAR ADMINISTRATION.

THE ALLEGED MONOPOLY BY NAGARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly give space in your columns to the following. Now that six months have elapsed since the Administrator took charge of the State, one is justified to criticise the administration in its various phases, and as your correspondent, "S. C.," has broken the ice I make bold to add and improve upon it by this and following letters. Before the Administrator set his foot on the Jamnagar territories, he, it is said, used to inquire of every officer he met with what caste he belonged to, and on hearing "Na-gar" in reply, he used to say: "What! is the State service monopolized by Nagars and Nagars only?" It is but certain he would have never thought that in future he shall have to answer a question of a similar nature, viz., "Are Cambay and Nandod the only nursery for the Jamnagar State?" It is said that some of the high officials were taken to task for retaining their relatives in the State service. I, for one, am unable to conceive why he required of every officer to give a written statement containing the names of all his relatives serving in the State along with him. Having simply reminded the Administrator of the fact that his newly-imported subordinates have drawn him to the commission of the same error of allowing them to gather together around them their friends and relations, I leave it for my second letter to discuss the point in details. As to the monopoly of Nagars, there are certain points which should be impressed upon the Administrator's mind to convince him that his views are erroneous. I want to maintain that Nagars have, if in his words, monopolized the State service they have done it out of necessity to the State, they being comparatively the only qualified persons when originally the State required intelligent persons to conduct its affairs.

As regards India, ancient history proves that Brahmans—which term includes Nagars—were the only class qualified to rule over their fellow-subjects. In support of this I quote Sir W. W. Hunter, who says: "The Brahmans were divinely appointed to be the guides of nations and counsellors of kings." He further says: "A Brahman is an example of a class becoming the ruling power in a country, not by force of arms, but by the vigour of hereditary culture and temperance. One race has swept across India after another; dynasties have risen and fallen; religions have spread themselves over the land and disappeared; but since the dawn of history the Braman has calmly ruled swaying the minds and receiving the homage of the people and accepted by foreign nations as the highest type of Indian mankind. The Brahmans were not only priests and philosophers, but also the law-givers, the administrators, the men of science, and the poets of the race." Such being the position they held in ancient times, we can safely say that even now "prima facie" the presumption is in their favour, viz., their having monopolized the State service, as remarked by the Administrator, or their being in service in unequal numbers comparatively is not, as, is alleged, the result of favouritism, nepotism, or any other back-door influence, but of the hereditary qualities and capacities as clerks and administrators in civil, political, as well as military departments. The same author further maintains: "It will require several generations more before persons of other communities will have a chance to compete with Brahmans." Applying the above propositions to the case of Nagars of this place, let us see first, whether there were persons of other communities except Nagars available for service in the judicial and political departments first organized at Jamnagar on the recommendation of Colonel Keatinge, the then Political Agent; and secondly, whether how persons of other communities have enabled themselves to beat down Nagars already employed, and, if so, whether they have not been provided for. Reviewing the thirty years' dewanship of Azam Bhagvanji Karamsi, who knew the people and the place from his boyhood, we will find that before A. D. 1864 out of about 82 servants in the State, 36 were Nagars, 20 Modh Banias, and 26 of other communities. Then came the first organization of 1864, as recommended by Colonel Keatinge, when out of 26 posts of foujdars, then newly created, 23 were filled up by Nagars, a considerable number of whom was then specially employed, and who were induced to accept the same by a proportionally large increase in their salaries. Though a Bania by caste, the Dewan had no alternative but to offer the said lucrative posts to Nagars as no qualified persons were available from other communities. Even in the Revenue Department the Nagars who held "Mahals" on farm were employed as "Vahivatdars" when the "Ijara" system was put a stop to. Next came the short-lived ministry of R. B. Popat Velji; in whose time, though new posts were created and were filled up by members of other communities also, it did not reduce the proportion as well as the numerical strength of Nagars in the State service. In Azam Narayanrao Kharkar's time the State service underwent a reorganization on a grand scale. He brought all the heads of departments from outside, who, being inexperienced and new to the province, required men from Jamnagar to assist them, and it is to be noticed that most of the next places were filled up by Nagars whom he found more competent and better qualified than others. It need not be said that Azam Narayan Kharkar was not a Nagar, that he had no reason to favour one community, only, and that he was not guided by any Nayab Dewan or personal assistant who was a Nagar. At this time proportionally the number of Nagars was greatly reduced as the servants of the State amounted to 600, but the fact that they were better qualified is shown by some of them being raised to be the heads of departments. Coming to the present Dewan I have simply to say that, not only the proportion has not been increased, but on the contrary his want of moral courage has placed the Nagars at a disadvantage, and the proportion of Nagars is diminished. Out of about 600 servants in the State there are only less than 200 Nagars in service, including even petty karkuns, drawing only ten rupees a month. Thus the facts and figures will convince the readers that the Administrator is not correct in charging Mr. Maganlal with monopolizing the administration with Nagars, and they prove my first proposition. Had the Administrator asked the statistics of different periods and calmly and carefully gone through them, he would have been convinced that the monopoly, if at all, was not due to favouritism, but was the result of there being no proportionately available competent persons when services were opened. As for the second, the number of Nagars of Jamnagar serving outside the State far exceed that of members of other communities even at present, the proportion between the two numbers being about 7 to 1. Even the results of the University, which must be regarded as the proper test of competency, go to prove that at present, while there are 8 graduates belonging to the Nagar community, there will be found only one graduate from all the other communities put together. Moreover, the course which the Administrator himself has now adopted further proves that no persons in other communities at Jamnagar are available to fill up the posts vacated by the Nagars, otherwise he would not have to newly import their substitutes from the nursery gardens of Cambay and Nandod: about this, however, I will speak in my next letter.

I think I have sufficiently shown that Mr. Maganlal has not allowed the State to be monopolized by Nagars; and if any monopoly does exist, it is due to their intrinsic qualifications, and it is they that have given them the ascendency.—Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, M.P., re-tells in *Blackwood* for January an oft-told tale about the Lord High Commissionership of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. When Mr. Disraeli was forming his Administration in 1874, a certain noble earl, noted, in addition to many estimable qualities, for his fecundity of forcible expletive, expressed a strong desire to become Master of the Buckhounds. "Well," said Disraeli, "I had myself thought of that post for your Lordship; but the truth is that Her Majesty is very particular about the language used in the hunting-field, so I have determined to submit your name for her approval as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly!"—and to that post he was appointed accordingly.

THE annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians was opened on December 31st, in Edinburgh. Sir A. C. Mackenzie, the president, in the course of his opening address, said that during the last 20 years music and its practice had passed through several unlooked for developments, not the least noteworthy of which was the remarkable effect made by compositions having for their all-pervading flavour characteristics pertaining to the primitive music of the various nationalities. He sketched the history of the development of music in Scotland, and remarked that the facilities for musical education had been multiplied to an extent which was even a little alarming. He urged the need of more thorough training, and complained of the quality of much of the vocal music used by teachers of singing. This was a serious evil, the remedy for which lay entirely in the hands of the teachers themselves. Papers were afterwards read on "Early Scottish Music" and "Technical Instruction in Pianoforte Playing," and it was resolved that next year's conference should be held at Cardiff.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, S. Rebsch, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotamdas, Ebrahim Rahimtula, the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE HAY AND GRAIN TENDER.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 17th instant, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the hay and grain contract, that the tenderer, Mr. Bhojabhoy Allarakhia, had written stating that the time which was suitable for him to make arrangements to supply the articles having passed away, he considers himself no longer bound by the tender. The Health Officer, after inquiring of the contractor whether he wished to withdraw from the offer, states as under:—"Mr. Bhojabboy is willing to enter into a contract for one year at the tendered rates. He wants to know within one week whether his tender has been accepted or not. He wishes to withdraw his tender for three years. In any case he wants a definite reply within one week. He considers that he has been much prejudiced by the delay that has taken place, but, being an old contractor, he wishes to give satisfaction."

Mr. Shroff suggested that they should now advertise again for fresh contracts, and act as might seem best under the circumstances.

The chairman took the sense of the Committee if the matter should be taken before the Corporation the next day as a matter of urgency.

Mr. Shroff did not agree to this, but would move an amendment, if it were only to keep on record the principle of advertising that he had been advocating. He saw very little chance of his proposal being seconded, much less passed.

Mr. Dharamsi pointed out that one of the items on the agenda of the Corporation meeting was the recommendation to accept three years' contract in respect of the same tender.

Mr. Ibrahim suggested that when that item would be reached the chairman should point out that the tender might be accepted for one year.

The chairman also thought that such a course would be a desirable one.

It was then resolved to accept the tender for one year.

NATIVE INDUSTRY AND MUNICIPAL INTEREST.

The Committee considered memorandum, dated 11th instant, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding report from the Executive Engineer on the subject of the series of tests made by the Drainage Engineer of Messrs. Doulton's pipes and those manufactured by Messrs. Burn and Co., Jubbulpore.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that, however anxious they were to encourage native industry, from papers circulated in the matter he did not think the Committee could come to a different conclusion from the one arrived at by the Commissioner and the Engineer. Comparing the rates of both kinds of pipe, and taking into consideration all the other circumstances, he thought the committee should not at present think of utilising Burn's pipes, unless the rates were very favourable.

Mr. Rebsch pointed out that another important point to be taken into consideration was that some of those pipes were not in proper shape.

Dr. Viegas observed that the duty of the Committee was to look to the interest of the Municipality, and they should not encourage native industry at the sacrifice of Municipal interest. Mr. Shroff often demanded that they should encourage native industry, but they must do their duty.

Mr. Shroff protested that he never demanded that native industry should be encouraged at the sacrifice of Municipal funds.

Mr. Cuffe did not think the Corporation would encourage native industry in this fashion. The rates of the Jubbulpore pipes were higher, and they were not found to be of superior quality besides.

Eventually it was resolved to record the memorandum.

The Executive Engineer, in his report to the Commissioner on the subject, stated:—"Sir,—I have received a communication from the Municipal Engineer of Rangoon and another from the Executive Engineer of the Corporation of Calcutta. Both these gentlemen observe that no stoneware pipes made by Messrs. Burn & Company, of Jubbulpore, have been used in either of the above-mentioned towns, but in the case of Calcutta, stoneware pipes made by Messrs. Burn & Company, of Raneegunge, have been used there, and this would appear to be borne out by a recent letter received from the agents of Messrs. Burn & Company in Bombay, Messrs. Garlick & Company, who say that 'pipe-making in their Jubbulpore works is only a little over 18 months old,' and from this it would appear that no large quantity of any of Messrs. Burn & Company's Jubbulpore pipes have been used in any of the large towns in India as yet. Several of these pipes are being and have been imported into Bombay recently, and are being used by private firms for house connection work, and to this no objection has been raised by the Municipality. I beg to append a copy of a series of tests which the Drainage Engineer made in the month of May, 1895. These tests have, I know, been carefully made at considerable trouble, and I am inclined to agree with the Drainage Engineer's conclusions. These tests lead us to form a favourable opinion of Messrs. Burn & Company's pipes. I am further of opinion that articles of local manufacture should be used in preference to those of European manufacture, provided they are equally good and not very expensive. It seems to me that for the present the long-established practice of using Messrs. Doulton & Company's pipes for the main sewers of Bombay should be continued until experience of Messrs. Burn & Co.'s pipes prove them to be suitable, when they may be used for the main sewers also. Messrs. Burn & Co.'s pipes might be used as a trial in the coming house-connection work in the city if the Municipality are called upon to execute that work, provided the cost of Messrs. Burn & Co.'s 6 in. pipes is not higher than that of Messrs. Doulton & Co.'s.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF LEECHES IN DRINKING WATER.

The next item on the agenda was a memorandum, dated 16th instant, from the Acting Commissioner, submitting report of the Water Engineer on the subject of Mr. K. N. Kabraji's letter forwarding specimens of drinking water drawn from a dwelling-house in the Fort containing leeches.

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, read the Water Engineer's report in which it was stated that the leeches in this case had been traced by the chief inspector very satisfactorily to a drain in Gola lain. It was quite possible that during the recent stoppage of the Tansa supply, when the water-supply was shut off at night, it was quite possible that a few leeches might have found their way through the broken ferrule into the pipe. There was not the slightest doubt that the leeches were locally introduced. Up to the present no leeches had been found in the service reservoirs for Vehar and Tulsi water, nor in the straining chamber at Ghat Kopar for the Tansa supply, nor in any portion of the distributing system.

The Committe resolved to furnish Mr. Kabraji with a copy of the report.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.
Davoren, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Mhow.
Owen, Capt, Bo, R A, from Munmar.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 21.
Bennett, Surgn-Lt, Bo, I M S, off leave, to Raipur.
Owen, Capt, Bo, R A, to Munmar.
Christie, Lt, Bo, R I Regt, on duty.
Carnegy, Capt, 21st Bo I, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1896.

1 There will be 10-inch" R.M.L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-day at 8-30 p.m. The proficiency class will meet at both Head-Quarters after Gun Drill.

2. On Saturday next the 25th instant the Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

3. Leave of absence for 2 months has been granted to Gr. A. Claridge from 22nd instant.

4. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 25th instant at 4-45 p.m. at the Town Hall, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress.—Review order—Khaki.

Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 25th instant as follows:—

St. Mary's College.—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

Byculla School—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 4 p.m.

2. The Range will be reserved for "G" Company on Saturday afternoon the 25th instant. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m Bombay time, and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

3. Extract from "Gazette of India," dated 18th January, 1896 is published for information:—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—Major F. S. Hore, resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

4. The "Highland Cup" presented by C. E. Phillimore, Esq., will be fired for on the Coorla Range at 6-45 a.m. on Thursday the 30th January.

Conditions—Open only to members with less than 5 years service. Distances 200 and 500 yards.

Positions—200 yards standing. 500 yards any military.

Number of Shots—Seven and one sighting shot at each distance.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE CASE FOR LANCASHIRE.

THE vernacular journals bear unanimous testimony of high praise to the lucidness and ability of the reply made by Mr. John Marshall to the case made for Lancashire in regard to the present tariff and excise. The "Indian Spectator" comments on the reply in these terms: "Government could not have a better reply to Lancashire than the document prepared by Mr. John Marshall on behalf of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association. It is exhaustive and logical; and, under the circumstances, as moderate as it possibly could be. It meets the case for Lancashire, point to point, and shows the hollowness of the cry against the present tariff and excise. And yet the Millowners of Bombay show a rare conciliatory spirit, when they recommend that their opponents of Lancashire should be granted concessions, just only to put an end to an unedifying controversy of long standing. They propose that all yarns under 20s should be imported duty free, and that Indian cloth should be subjected to the "5-per cent." excise, and not merely yarn as heretofore. In this latter, they have gone beyond expectation, especially as, apart from other objections, they will be sufferers thereby to the extent of the duty they will have to pay on the stores used in the production of cloth, which will thus be doubly taxed. This should add strength to their emphatic rejection of all other alternatives for reconciliation." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes: "The Mill-owners' Association is to be congratulated on the exceedingly able, elaborate, and convincing reply which it has made to the numerous allegations of Lancashire in reference to the import duties on cotton fabrics and the countervailing excise in this country. The paper bristles with statistics of a most valuable character, not the least value of which is that they form by themselves a heavy battery, equipped and closely armoured at all points of the compass, and almost absolutely impregnable to the fiercest fusillade from the opposite side of the camp. Evidently Mr. Marshall is an accomplished statistical tactician who seems to have thoroughly understood the disposition of all the available elements of paper warfare at his command. Like the military strategist he has made the uttermost use of the compact forces at his disposal. He has marshalled them with an ability and a judgment which reflect the highest credit on him and leave nothing to ensure a sure and certain success, and that of a most brilliant character." The "Independent" writes: "Any thing that emanates from the facile pen of Mr. John Marshall, the able secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association is not only interesting and readable, but convincing as well, and we doubt not that his recent effort to answer on behalf of our mill-owners the various representations of Lancashire in connection with import and excise duties will be found not only stating the Indian case very ably, but also demolishing the various grounds on which Lancashire has made its stand." Says the "Monitor":—"The Bombay Millowners' Association have replied to the many-sided agitation of Lancashire on the cotton import duties in an elaborate and exhaustive document, which is a complete and satisfactory answer to the English case at all points. The millowners had a duty to perform in counteracting the impression which may be produced at the headquarters of Government in Great Britain by the specious arguments and misleading statistics of the English agitators, and the task has been satisfactorily performed on their behalf by the authors of the reply which has just been published." The "Native Opinion" has it:—"Bristle as it does with facts and figures, the answer is so crushing that all igenuity with which Manchester-men are credited may not enable them for some time again to enter the field of argument. The reply contains a powerful array of facts, figures and argument that must, at all events, remove the idea of competition from this controversy, as also of protection which Manchester contends the scope of present import duties accord to the Indian trade."

THE JUDICIAL MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

It is difficult to understand why some of the native papers would have the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, the Judicial Member of Council, retire on pension before his time is up. Mr. Birwoods' term of office does not expire until the 24th April 1897; and yet some of our contemporaries are concerned as to a probable supersession of Mr. Justice Jardine at an early date, on Mr. Birdwood's retirement! The "Indian Spectator" remarks on the subject:—"There seem to be two difficulties in the way of realizing the prophecy of those prophets of the local Press who love to meet evils half way. This time the misfortune they anticipate is the so-called supersession of Mr. Justice Jardine, or whoever the likely judicial officer is, on Mr. Birdwood's retirement, which must be imminent, to judge from the tone adopted by our contemporaries. Well, we do not see why Mr. Birdwood should retire before his time is up, especially as he has a heap of work to dispose of, which none could do so well as himself. And as Mr. Birdwood is not likely to go away soon, the question as to his successor is hardly ripe for discussion. The Secretary of State, at any rate, has not half the spare time as some of our contemporaries seem to have for deciding questions of the future. The other difficulty, we have referred to, is that the experiment of two Revenue men on the Governor's Council, having failed, even when both these were able officers, is not at all likely to be tried again. The Political and Judicial work that comes before our Council, from different Agencies is so heavy and intricate that a trained judge is indispensable for its disposal. We know not how things are managed in the other Presidencies. But the kind of work we here speak of is not so heavy anywhere as in Bombay. That being so, a Judicial Member on our Council seems to be a "sine qua non" of its existence." The "Indu Prakash writes:—"So much has lately been done to destroy public cofidence in Government appointments that we do not feel astonished to hear that, after Mr. Birdwood's retirement, a new departure is to be made in filling up the vacancy. In the ordinary course the vacancy would be filled by Mr. Justice Jardine whose work in the High Court commands popular respect and admiration. The supersession of such a distinguished jurist and administrator would be a public scandal which the Secretary of State would do well to avoid." The "Independent" observes:" We still hesitate to believe the report that Mr. Justice Jardine will not be given the judicial Councillorship on the retirement of Mr. Birdwood, but the rumour is believed to be so well founded and the retirement of the worthy judge from the service—to which he has proved to be an ornament—on account of the injustice to be done is so very probable that it is indeed with intense grief that we have to join the protest of our contemporaries against such a gross wrong, nay a shameless act. By qualification, by competence, by useful and distinguished services in various capacities extending over a period of three decades and upwards, Mr. Justice Jardine stands pre-eminent in the whole list of the Bombay covenanted civil servants as one deserving to succeed Mr. Birdwood and to become a valuable accession to the Council." Referring to Mr. Justice Jardine's probable supersession, the "Monitor" states: "It is added that, rather than put up with this indignity, the distinguished judge will retire at the end of the current official year. As a learned man, with a large measure of liberal sympathies, Mr. Jardine's retirement would be a distinct loss to the city under any circumstances. But if there is any truth in the story about the contemplated supersession, his departure from our midst will be doubly deplored."

THE RIGHT OF INTERPELLATION.

Several of the native journals express themselves dissatisfied with the reply given by Government to one of the questions propounded by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. The "Indian Spectator" says: "As regards the exercise of the right of Interpellation at the last meeting of our Council, greater interest attaches to the point raised by Mr. Setalwad in asking for an interview with his Excellency the Governor, in order to explain what his objects were in asking a certain question which was disallowed, than to the questions actually asked and answered. Lord Harris had granted an interview of the kind to the Hon'ble member once, and, we suppose, with advantage to all concerned. It would, however, be obviously impossible to make it a rule to allow members to have interviews of such kind whenever they desired;—there might be too many demands of the kind. But it seems to us, there should be soms means whereby members could, in such cases, be allowed to clear their position and say what they wanted to say. Would it not be possible for the rules to be so amended as to allow members to preface their question with a few introductory remarks, in elucidation of their meaning?" The "Gujerati" observes: "It is difficult for us to understand what considerations of public interest Lord Sandhurst had in mind when his Excellency disallowed Mr. Chimanlal's question. His Lordship is mistaken in thinking that the public interests would in any way be furthered by creating more suspicion and distrust in regard to the working of a very important branch of the administration. Wherever murder cases are investigated, the inhabitants of that particular place know what police officers are in charge of the inquiry. There is in general no secrecy about the affair. The record of the murder cases gives full information regarding the officers and their movements. What is not a secret in a particular murder case can not become so simply because a tabular statement of such information, covering a period of two years, is wanted." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states: "We cannot but regret the reply which his Excellency the President made to Mr. Setalwad about the particular question disallowed. The information reqired is already "public"; but not in that collective and comprehensive form required. Where was the harm of it? And how "public interests" socalled would be prejudiced we for the life of us cannot understand when the public are already in possession of "some" of the information. The excuse, again, of avoiding a personal interview to clear matters is far from satisfactory. At the best it argues that the Government does not like to meet redoubtable members of the inquisitive type of Mr. Setalwad. This, in substance, shows that the Government woefully lacks "moral courage" to face inconvenient questions."

PURELY PERSONAL.

Madame Eleanora Duse, who has been appearing in the Danish capital, is well known to be strongly averse to being interviewed. But the correspondents of the Copenhagen papers were not to be baulked of their prey. One got a situation as a waiter at the hotel where she stayed, and actually succeeded in serving her at table; another got a shoemaker, of whom she had ordered a pair of boots, to allow him to go and take the measure of her foot; a third drove the cab in which she was conveyed from the railway station to her hotel; and a fourth contrived to get put on as an assistant stage machinist at the theatre where she acted. All contrived to expand the little bits of conversation they overheard into long "interviews"

It is understood that a movement is on foot in Edinburg to introduce ladies into the managing body of the Royal Infirmary. So far as can be gathered, the intention is to nominate Miss Louisa Stevenson as the first lady manager who has ever sat on the Board; and it would seem that Miss Stevenson's supporters are taking up the movement with their wonted earnestness and energy. If all stories be true, some of the present managers do not view the project with enthusiasm or even with favour.

A correspondent writes from Copenhagen:—The engagement of Prince Carl and Princess Maud does not give satisfaction to the Royal Family of Denmark, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess are excessively annoyed. They had set their hearts upon a marriage between Prince Carl and the Queen of the Netherlands, and there was a prospect of this match being arranged. The Crown Princess is very angry at the turn which matters have taken. They all like the Princess Maud very much, but every one had hoped that Prince Carl would become the King Consort of the Netherlands, and his mother was most anxious for that marriage to take place. It is understood that when Princess Maud is married she will have an income from England of £5000 a year, and it is expected that the Crown Princess of Denmark will allow Prince Carl £10,000 a year to begin with.

The young Marquis of Carmarthen, the treasurer of the Queen's Household, who now succeeds his father as Duke of Leeds, will certainly bring his great title more into evidence in politics than it has been for a long time. At present, perhaps, one of the cleverest and most energetic of the younger Ministerialists is chiefly known by his repartee at the Brixton by election some six years ago. The youthfulness of the candidate excited amongst his opponents a merriment that was far too previous. "Does your mother know you're out?" sang out an interrupter at one of his meetings. "Yes she does," promptly replied the candidate, "and on Tuesday night she'll know I'm in!" That excellent mot did something perhaps to put him in. The original prosperity of the Osbornes had begun in Elizbethan times with a very pretty romance. In 1559, when Sir William Hewet was Lord Mayor of London, vastly rich, his daughter fell from an overhanging window into the river. She was bravely rescued by young Osborne, an apprentice, whom she subsequently married, and who in time became Lord Mayor himself.

Mr. W. E. Gowers points out in a letter that Dr. Jameson has some claim upon the gratitude of President Kruger. Shortly before he became Administrator of the Chartered Company's territory, Jameson was summoned from Kimberley to Pretoria to attend the President during a dangerous illness, and he succeeded in bringing him back to health. The writer adds, though the statement is not strictly relevant to his main point, that Jameson has never risked the lives of other people rashly. The evidence we have makes it certain, in Mr. Gowers' opinion, that though ostensibly asked to help, he started for Johannesburg to save. "He knew that he should startle the world, but thus alone could he prevent a shock of horror.

An interesting fact, pointed out in the *Lancet*, is that Major-Generl Clayhells, the newly-appointed Prefect of St. Petersburg, is a Scotchman by descent, though born in St. Petersburg. For seven years he has been head of the police in Warsaw, and is credited with having done much to improve the sanitary condition of that city, so much so, in fact, that for some years cholera has been scarcely known there. In his new position he has extensive powers and responsibilities as regards sanitation and public health.

The death of M. Frere-Orban will be a great loss to the Belgian Liberals. He has been called the Belgian Gladstone, and the title is not inapt, for he was not only the leader of the party, but his party split up so that he failed to retain his seat in the Lower House. The Liberal party in Belgium is, in fact, in even worse straits than that in England. M. Frere-Orban was not only a politician, but a lawyer, a journalist, and a writer of comedies, as well as being a man of conspicuous financial ability.

By the death of Canon Morgan Jellett the Church in Ireland loses a most useful and indefatigable servant. For many years he was one of the secretaries of the General Synod of the Disestablished Church, and devoted himself with ardour to the enormous mass of financial and administrative business which fell upon that body. He took care to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the exact legal position of the Disestablished Church, and his advice upon all Church matters was eagerly sought and most highly valued by his colleagues in the General Synod.

A singular view of the appointment of the new Laureate is taken by the *Evening Post* of New York. Mr. Austin, says that journal, is the principal leader writer on the *Standard*, and we shall see the somewhat comic spectacle of the official troubadour to the nation turning out daily editorials in praise or defence of the acts of the man who gave him his harp. The appointment shows, we are told, the wisdom of Mr. Gladstone in refusing to fill up Tennyson's vacated post. In any event the *Evening Post* thinks it easy to predict that Mr. Austin's journalistic connections will ruin and probably end the office of Poet Laureate.

The forthcoming coronation of the Czar promises to be an exceedingly good thing for the numerous Russian officials who will have to make their way to Moscow from remote districts of Russia. The committee entrusted with the arrangement of the details is reported to have fixed the allowance for travelling expenses at three times the usual rate. Even at present, it seems, although official journeys are ordinarily performed by rail, the travelling allowance is calculated on the basis of the cost by carriage along the postal roads. According to his rank, each functionary is entitled to make use of a certain number of post horses. The Minister of War, for example, has a right to eighteen horses, and receives an allowance of 3 kopecks per horse per verst. As all officials are expected to appear in new uniform at the coronation, a considerable amount will have to be provided for this purpose. It is proposed to allow each governor the sum of 1,200 roubles.

Dr. W. G. Grace has had his testimonial; now golfers are to show their respect in hard cash for Tom Morris, the venerable keeper of the St. Andrew's Links. About £900 has already been subscribed. "Tom" has long been a favourite with golfing people of all ages, classes, and sexes. He is seventy-four years of age, has golfed from childhood onward, has held the championship in his palmy days, and even now can play a game likely to astonish the average golfer. "Scotchmen are slow to demonstrate their affection"—that is how a Scotch contemporary puts it—and it is not likely that the Tom Morris testimonial will be of the same magnitude as that recently given to Dr. W. G. Grace, the cricketing veteran; but no one who knows him will admit that Tom Morris is, in his own walk, less deserving of the honour, or less likely to command it.

We gave some particulars lately as to the literary tastes of the Prince of Wales, but the Queen is perhaps a more diligent reader. According to a writer in the current number of the *Woman at Home*, Her Majesty has, during recent months, been busily reading the works of various poets, begining with those of Mr. Henley. The great lady positively delightts in the earlier novels of William Black. "The Princess of Thule" was at one time her favourite book, and she is devoted to the works of George Eliot. Although the Queen in her literary as well as musical tastes is inclined to be somewhat conservative, it need not be said that she neglects the work of newer writers. She much likes Mr. William Watson's poems, and has read and re-read his "Lachrymæ Musarum." So much for food for the mind. In the same magazine are given some details as to Her Majesty's meals. The Queen usually begins her day with a cup of cocoa. Tea and coffee are likewise brought to her bedside by a maid, but her choice seldom varies. A thin German rusk is eaten with the beverage. At about 11·30 Her Majesty partakes of either soup or an egg beaten up in wine. The morning is occupied with official matters. The "*Times*" is read to the Queen by one of her ladies, and in summer-time all business is transacted out of doors. Luncheon at two o'clock is always *the* meal of the day with Her Majesty. During the afternoon she drives or walks, and is occupied in divers ways until tea-time (another elaborate meal, as teas go), and then again until dinner at a quarter to nine o'clock.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVENS MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heavens' Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints,
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping
26. The Sail.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVENS GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, ♎, & ♌.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi.
13. The Dioscuri.
14. The Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVENS MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVENS-RIVER,

1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky War (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ᴍᴍᴍ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVENS (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN,

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhmas.
7. The Marveilous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heavens-vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus.

Also from Volume I.

3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heavens-boat.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS,

RAGS,

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heavens-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday."—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods."—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a ce luxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere,—Lubin: 'Morgue! voila une sotte nuit, d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songé.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprise du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, 1895.

The Reviewer of "The Flora of the Assyrian Monuments and its Outcomes" (by E. Bonavia, M.D.) writes:—"Of the evil eye and the charms by which its power was broken, Dr. Bonavia has little new to say, and in his remarks on the trident we can find no mention of Mr. H. B. Walters's learned paper on 'Poseidon's Trident' (Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. xiii.); and that Mr. O'Neill's 'Night of the Gods,' a masterpiece of research on symbols, should have been overlooked by him is difficult to understand."—"The Athenæum," July 20, 1895.

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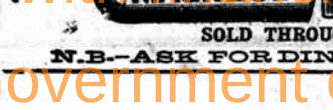

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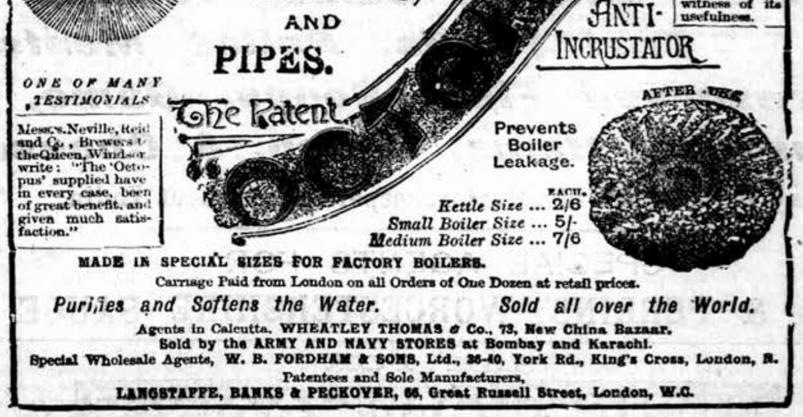

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptreller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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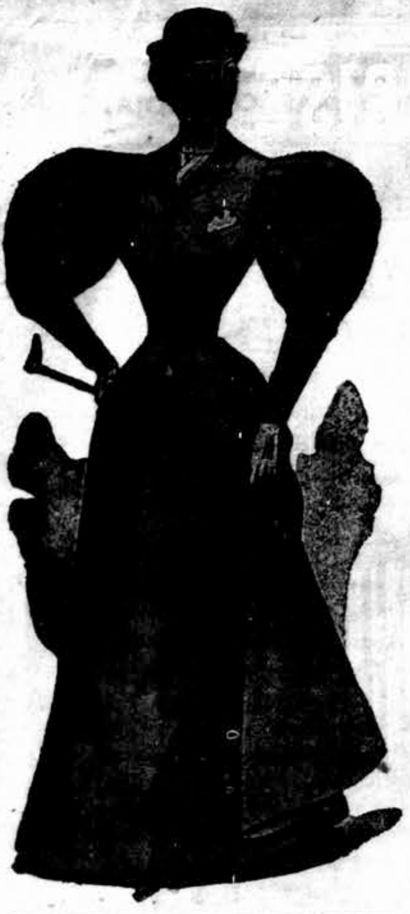

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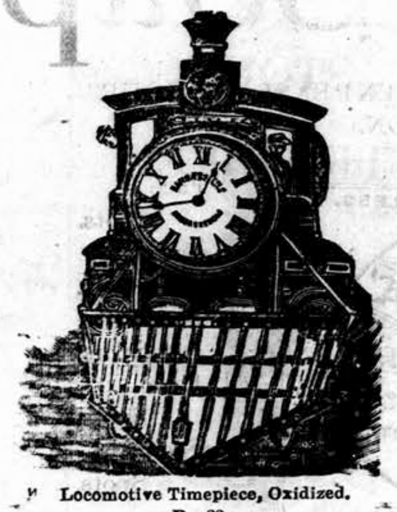

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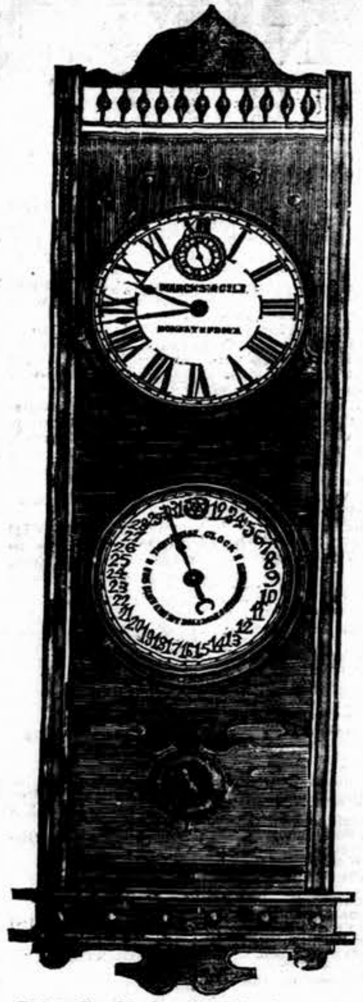

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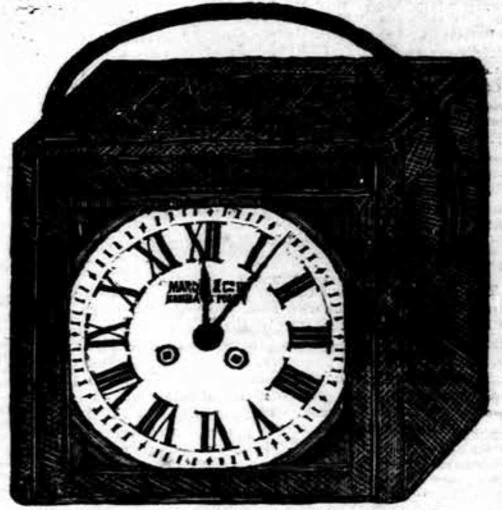

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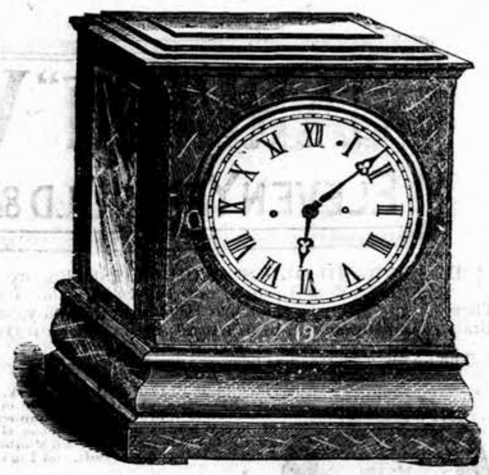

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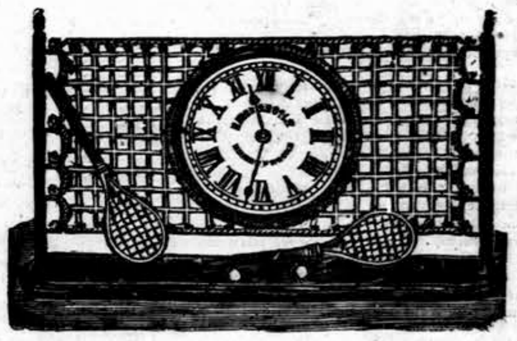

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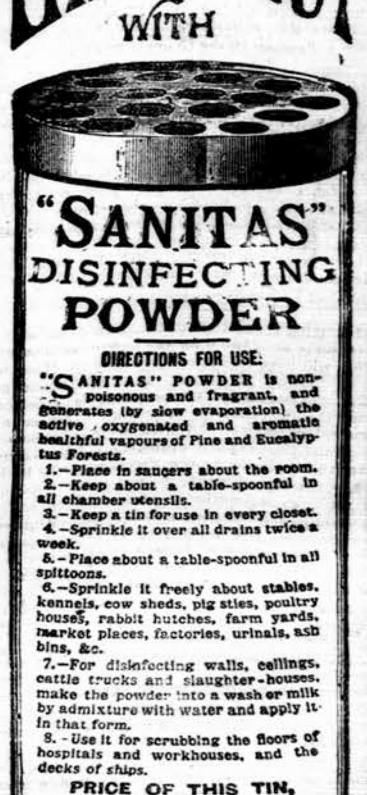

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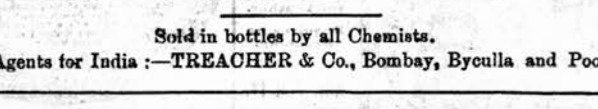

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